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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Eastern New York—Fair Monday

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COAL CODE GIVES OPERATORS STRIKEBREAKING POWER

Statistics That Lie

MISS PERKINS, Secretary of Labor, says that 2,200,000 new jobs have been created since March.

Roosevelt promised 6,000,000.

Then Senator Wagner promised 4,000,000.

Then, William Green claimed 3,500,000.

Then General Johnson took a leap into the air with a guess of 5,000,000.

And then Grover Whalen claimed 75,000 for New York City, only to retire in confusion when the State Labor Board announced 40,000 for the entire state.

These figurers ought to get together some time. They might at least agree on what lies they tell the workers.

The S. P. Factional Struggle

THE SOCIALIST PARTY is torn by internal dissension. The honest socialist workers are struggling to find the road to effective class struggle on all fields against the hunger and war program embodied in Roosevelt's "New Deal." The leaders, both of the Hillquit and Thomas factions, though giving most effective support to Roosevelt's whole program, are maneuvering to conceal their betrayals behind revolutionary phrases in an effort to retain their hold over the socialist workers and sympathisers.

This led to the division of the Party into two warring groups and now still a third organized group is emerging from this inner-Party struggle. The old, warring factions—the "Old Guard," led by Morris Hillquit and the "militants," led by Norman Thomas and Paul Blanshard, represented a fight between the leaders on how best to confuse and betray the workers. That no fundamental difference existed between them is shown by the fact that both Hillquit and Thomas visited Roosevelt in Washington to congratulate him on the "New Deal." The new grouping is one composed of honest workers who are breaking away chiefly from the "militants" and groping forward in the direction of united revolutionary struggle together with the Communists.

The "Militants," over Saturday and Sunday, held their own convention, or "unofficial conference" as they call it, at the Mohegan Country Club, with four points on the agenda: 1) A Critical Analysis of the Labor and Socialist International Congress; 2) The Road to Power, "a Marxist Interpretation;" 3) The Labor Movement Today, and 4) The Left Wing. The reporters include Thomas, Hapgood, Levinson, Niebuhr and other prominent "Militants."

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WHAT will this conference do? Will it formulate a clear cut, working class program on the N. R. A., on war, on fascism, on the betrayals of the A. F. of L. leaders, on the building of fighting industrial unions of the workers, or on the revolutionary struggle for power.

Decidedly not! This can be definitely answered because the position of the leaders of the S. P. "Militants" is already known.

Paul Blanshard, one of the organizers of the "Militants" and the outstanding floor leader for this group at last year's convention of the S. P., held in Milwaukee, has completely deserted all pretense of standing on the class struggle and openly joined hands with the **Republican-Fusion ticket** in the New York City election. It is interesting to note in this connection that **the present city election platform of the S. P. was drafted by this same Paul Blanshard, who now attempts to swing working class support to La Guardia.**

Upton Sinclair, an old time member of the S. P. and once associated with the Thomas faction in the Party, has also deserted. He has become a candidate for Governor of California on the Democratic ticket, taking with him a large number of Socialist Party members.

Norman Thomas himself has spent the whole past period lauding Roosevelt's "New Deal" and decrying the strike struggles of the workers for improved conditions as factors "hampering the return of prosperity."

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OBVIOUSLY, with leaders of that type the Mohegan convention will contribute nothing but further betrayals and further confusion to the workers in the Socialist Party.

As for the desertion of Blanshard and Sinclair, this can only be compared to the desertion of Charles Edward Russell, English Walling, Allan Benson, and John Spargo to the Wilson administration at the time of America's entrance into the last world war. As for the present support of Thomas and the other "Militant" as well as "Old Guard" leaders for Roosevelt's N. R. A. program, this can only be compared to the like support given by the official Socialist leadership to the war policies of Wilson. American imperialism, this time with Roosevelt in the lead, prepares a new war situation by fiercer attacks on the militant workers, and the Socialist Party leadership already begins to repeat its war-mongering role of 1917.

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CLEARLY the Socialist workers and the working class as a whole have everything to loose from such a policy. The "Militants," so-called, are not better than the "Old Guard." On the contrary it is their group that on one hand supplies the renegades—Blanshard and Sinclair, and on the other hand supplies the leaders—Thomas, Niebuhr, etc., who most boldly come forward as ballyhooers for Roosevelt.

The honest workers in the Socialist Party who really desire to wage the struggle for Socialism, and who are already making their voices heard in the inner-Party fight, must soon realize that the "Militants" are their main enemies, the ones that must be exposed and fought the hardest. They must also soon realize that there is no hope of "capturing" the S. P., of "transforming" it into a real Party of Socialism.

The only road to Socialism is the road being traveled by the revolutionary workers with the Communist Party in the lead.

Saturday's Ten-Page "Daily"

SATURDAY'S ten-page Daily Worker warrants editorial comment, particularly from the viewpoint of circulation.

Why was this enlarged issue of the paper put out? Certainly not because the editorial staff wanted to show its ability to produce a larger paper.

It was designed, after consultation with leading comrades from New York City and from the miners' and seamens' unions, to present special material on the New York City election campaign, on the struggles around the coal code, and on the work of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in relation to the projected marine code. These comrades participated in the preparation of articles which both exposed the exploitation of the workers and gave to the workers advice on how most effectively to organize their fight for improved conditions.

This was good. But it was not sufficient. After preparing such an enlarged special edition it was necessary to see that the workers directly concerned received the paper. This was entirely neglected. The press run on Saturday's edition was less than two thousand above the normal Saturday run. No more marine workers, coal miners or New York workers received the "Daily" Saturday, with special material for them, than on any ordinary day. This, comrades, is very bad. It reflects a lack of seriousness in the work.

* * *

WE RAISE this sharply because every Saturday special material of interest to particular groups of workers, will be published in the Daily Worker. For the next four weeks at least we will have a special miners' page on Saturday.

Special sales of the Saturday paper should be organized among those workers whose problems are specially handled. This will lead to increased circulation for us, but it will also lead to the strengthening of the revolutionary unions and the Party. We urge the co-operation of our readers in avoiding a repetition of Saturday's experience.

Roosevelt Inflation Program Lifts Bread Prices

FOOD GOING HIGHER, SAYS BAKERY HEAD

Workers Picket Stores Against Rising Retail Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. — That retail bread prices are due for further advances as a result of the Roosevelt price-raising program was predicted yesterday by Earl A. Cox, President of the New York State Bakers' Association.

The average price of bread, as reported by the Consumers' Bureau of the Agricultural Administration at Washington, is now between 7.6 to 9 cents a pound, an advance of at least 20 percent since March, the first month of the Roosevelt administration.

Predicting that these sharp advances in bread prices will continue still higher, Mr. Cox declared:

"Since February, the cost of high grade flour has gone up approximately 85 per cent due to the rise in the price of wheat and the additional processing tax imposed by the Federal Government . . . the average baker finds himself in the position where he must raise prices. Consumers realize that a penny or so rise is reasonably to be expected."

The tightening of bread prices is further aggravated by the Roosevelt administration's policy of "dumping" wheat abroad at any price the market will bring, in order to maintain high wheat prices in this country. This is costing the government millions of dollars in losses, besides raising wheat prices here.

These bread price increases are taking tribute from the pockets of the workers in the cities to the tune of at least $1,000,000 a year in every city, Dr. Howe declared.

Milk Code Raises Milk Price

The government's price raising program has had its effect on all dairy products. The government milk code, as proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, provides for a minimum blanket increase of at least one cent a quart throughout the country.

In addition, no milk will be permitted to be sold for less than 10 cents a quart.

Despite the advance in the retail prices of many groceries, the dollar sales of the largest national grocery chain in the country, the A. & P. Grocery Stores, show a drop in retail sales for the five weeks ending September 2 of almost 5 per cent. Expressed in tons of groceries bought by workers, there was a drop of 6.50 per cent, the company's reports show.

Buyers' Strikes Spreading

These price increases are being met with increasing resistance from organized groups in the neighborhoods. In many cities, hundreds of workers have organized picket lines in front of bakeries and dairy companies, demanding lower food prices.

Call Strike Against New Regime in Spain

Troops Patrol as Mass Resistance Grows

MADRID, Sept. 17. — Troops, civil guards, and police armed with rifles patrolled Madrid and other Spanish cities today, as the mass resistance to Alejandro Lerroux's reactionary regime assumed an organized character throughout the country, and a general strike was called in protest against Lerroux.

Lerroux, who formed a new Cabinet last week, represents the elements most bitterly opposed to the land reform and anti-clerical laws passed by the Azana government under the pressure of revolutionary workers and peasants.

Trucks filled with police were stationed in front of several army barracks in Madrid, following reports that sections of the army were in sympathy with the movement against the government.

While under the pressure of the rank and file the leaders of many workers' organizations supported the anti-Lerroux movement, the Socialist Party leaders declared that "any attempt against order would find them taking the side of the [illegible]"

Rush Funds Today!

COMRADES, only $72.73 was received in the Daily Worker's $40,000 sustaining fund drive on Saturday, bringing the total amount received to less than $1,000 for the first full week of the drive.

This frankly creates a critical and dangerous situation. It means that our readers are not responding to our daily appeals with sufficient speed and in sufficient amounts. It means that the workers' organizations, on which the Daily Worker has relied for support, are not getting on the job with collections from their members, with donations from their treasuries, with special affairs for the benefit of the "Daily." In short, it means that there is a serious lag in the whole campaign which must be immediately overcome if the Daily Worker is to live.

* * *

HERE and there, there are indications that comrades are working. From Boston, as a result of visits from our comrades, two trade unions have sent in contributions—the Salem Shoe Workers' Union ($10) and Local 21 of the National Leather Workers' Association ($4.22). This shows, comrades, that the money can be raised. But such work is not general. In most cases the comrades, supporters of the "Daily," are not on the job.

We urge all comrades to get busy. Make this week a real turning point in the drive. Make up this week for the slow start of last week.

Let the Daily Worker readers themselves take the lead; send in direct donations as large as you can afford.

Those of you who have collection lists, fill them up and rush them in.

Workers organizations, speed up the flow of the funds urgently needed to keep the paper alive.

All shoulders to the wheel THIS WEEK!

Hunger Pay and Company Unions Are Sanctioned

Some Demands Put by National Miners Union at Hearings Adopted; But Only Strike and Organization Will Win Better Conditions

By HARRY GANNES.

NEW YORK.—Out of the two-months of secret conferences between John L. Lewis, William Green, the coal operators and NRA officials has come a coal code that provides for the recognition of company unions, continuation of the starvation wages, and the setting up of strikebreaking machinery to crush every strike in the coal industry.

The vast majority of the coal operators are satisfied with the code, as it gives them a powerful weapon to worsen the conditions of the miners, and puts the whole government machinery behind the operators to attempt to smash any resistance of the miners to the policy of the coal barons.

Anti-Labor Section Stronger

The code finally approved by President Roosevelt varies little from the preliminary coal code analyzed in the Daily Worker on previous occasions. But in all of these particulars the anti-labor sections have been strengthened.

In order to shirk their responsibility in the formulation of the code, as members of the Labor Advisory Board, both Green and Lewis have issued a mild protest against some of the labor provisions.

Instead of the promised recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, the basic demand of the strike last August of 70,000 miners, and the present strike of over 40,000 miners, the code leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the operators. Even where they recognize the UMWA, all of its functions are smashed by the law. The law permits UMWA officials to meet on boards with the coal operators for the purpose of preventing strikes against starvation wages.

The special labor section of the code, known as Schedule B, provides:

"Employers likewise can make collective bargains with organised employees, or individual agreements with those who choose to act individually."

Union Mines Illegal

This provision was inserted out of the statement of the coal operators' declaration stating that the NRA makes the union shop illegal, and provides that in every mine, non-union members can be hired, whether a union is recognized or not.

To strengthen this provision, the coal code gives the operators the full right, under the NRA, to organize a company union.

"The law does not prohibit," it says, interpreting Section 7 (a), known as the labor section of the NRA, **"the existence of a local labor organization, which may be called a company union and is composed only of the employees of one company.**

Powerful strikebreaking agencies are set up by the code. No matter how bad the starvation conditions,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Silk Workers Repudiate Sell-Out; Continue Strike

Decision Reached at National Conference in Allentown; Mass Picketing, Parade Today

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 17.—The National Conference of silk and dye workers, held today in Allentown, with 280 delegates, representing 37,585 silk and dye strikers, voted unanimously to continue the strike, and repudiated MacMahon, official of the United Textile Workers' Union, as a strike-breaker, and rejected the Senator Wagner NRA wage agreement.

Delegates came from Easton, Scranton, Emaus, Phillipsburgh, Stroudsburg, Philadelphia, Catasauqua and other strike centers.

A broad national strike committee was elected to conduct the strike. Mass picketing was decided on. A delegation of 50 strikers was elected to participate in all negotiations.

Washington N. R. A. officials already have indicated that they may seek to call another conference on Tuesday, since the silk strikers have repudiated the five-week sellout truce.

Only the committee elected by the strikers at this conference can speak for the workers. MacMahon's promise to send the workers back to work has been nullified by the strikers.

Allentown A. F. of L. workers today repudiated the truce, and despite their officials, voted to continue the strike. This changes the Friday vote which was based on misrepresentation by the union officials.

This means that all centers voted unanimously against MacMahon. Even the so-called National Strike Committee called by the United Textile Workers in Scranton on Saturday was repudiated by the workers.

The workers demanded that the U.T.W. give financial support to spread the strike.

M. Powers, of the Allentown Silk Workers Union, made the main report. Other speakers included Ann Burlak, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, John Ballam, organizer of the N.T.W.U., Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Snell, Paterson strike leader, Hollinger of Allentown, Frovelich of Philadelphia, Kuns, and Bomer, of the Allentown Ribbon Workers Union.

Parades and demonstrations are being organized for Monday in Altown at 2 p.m. starting at Second and Gordon Sts. Similar parades will be held Monday in Paterson and all other silk strike centers.

Dollar Drops to 66c

NEW YORK.—Reflecting fears that the Roosevelt government is inevitably headed for another spurt of inflation, the dollar dropped swiftly to an all-time low of 66.97 cents on the international money markets.

English and French bankers are selling dollars in great quantities and converting them into French francs, because they feel that the dollar is no longer safe.

As a result of the dollar drop, commodity prices, such as wheat, sugar, rushed upward. Wheat shot up to 99 cents a bushel, the highest level for almost two months.

This will mean further increases in the retail prices of daily foods, bread, etc.

Strikers to Picket in Paterson Today

Police Chief Promises Aid to Companies

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.—The five weeks' truce reached between reactionary union officials and bosses in Washington to break the strike of silk and dye workers will be answered by mass picket lines this morning.

A meeting of the dyers' local of the United Textile Workers voted to picket the shops Monday morning. The officials had to support this decision and counseled for "peaceful picketing."

The dress manufacturers in New York are beginning to feel the effects of the strike as a result of a shortage in silk.

Some plants will attempt to open today. Chief of Police John A. Murphy promised plenty of police to protect the firms. The newspapers write provokingly, "if workers insist on stepping over the line" they will come in conflict with the police.

The bosses admit that the National Textile Workers' Union has brought about effective mass picketing. The Paterson "Eagle" is compelled to except the fact that mass picketing will take place today. In an editorial yesterday it writes: "Inasmuch as some of the dye houses and silk mills are planning to open tomorrow morning we can look forward to picket duty at each plant by members of the left wing union," referring to the National Textile Workers' Union.

Ann Burlak of the N.T.W.U. reported before two crowded meetings of silk and dye workers on the Washington hearings. Delegates elected by the strikers will represent them in Allentown, where a conference will be held today of silk and dye workers from eastern states.

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PROTEST NRA ATTACKS TO PRESIDENT

Dunne, Muste Are On Delegation Going to Capital

NEW YORK.—A delegation consisting of members from unions of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the Civil Liberties Union, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, liberal attorneys and journalists, is leaving for Washington Monday evening to place before President Roosevelt on Tuesday morning a protest against the open and forcible violations and attacks on workers' political rights now taking place throughout the country.

The committee charged with drafting the statement to President Roosevelt on behalf of the delegation is composed of William Dunne, of the National Committee of the T. U. U. L.; A. J. Muste, Roger Baldwin, Moe Smith of the Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Norman Thomas, representing the League for Industrial Democracy, and Louis Weinstock of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

The committee charged with organizing the delegation and arranging the interview consists of Jack Stachel, Acting Secretary of the T. U. U. L.; William Pickens, of the N. A. A. C. P.; Weinstock, Baldwin and Muste.

The following demands will be placed before the President:

1. The administration must make a flat and unequivocal declaration that workers have the right to organize, strike and picket. Though that right was written into the Recovery Act itself, it is well known that within the Recovery adminis-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Torgler "Counsel" Linked to Storm Troop Chief

Nazi-Named "Defender" Anti-Soviet Forgers' Protector

LONDON, Sept. 17. — Dr. Sacks, Nazi-appointed "defense" counsel for Ernst Torgler, and Marinus van der Lubbe, who was found at the scene of the Reichstag fire last February, were directly linked to Ernst Roehm, chief of staff of the Nazi Storm Troops, by a witness at the international inquiry into the Reichstag fire here yesterday.

A witness known to the noted jurists who form the inquiry commission, but whose name was withheld to protect his life and that of his relatives in Germany, gave the damning evidence, which has created a sensation throughout the world.

This commission of inquiry is making public the mass of evidence which will be suppressed at the Nazi "trial" in Leipzig, Sept. 21, of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, Communist leaders who the Nazis are striving to frame up on the charge of having set the Reichstag fire.

The witness testified that he had been in close connection with Dr. Bell, political associate of Roehm, who was tried two years ago in Berlin as a counterfeiter of Soviet 10-rouble notes. The notes were actually counterfeited by high members of the German government. Bell was consequently acquitted, but later murdered by the Nazis for "knowing too much."

Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney and member of the international commission, asked who had been Bell's counsel, who prevented him from betraying the names of those responsible for the counterfeiting. The witness refused to say, but when Hays asked if it was not Sacks, the witness said yes.

Sacks was present at the hearing here, with two secretaries, representatives of the Hitler government, and reporters of th Nazi "Voelkische Beobachter" when this fact was brought out. Sacks later left for Berlin.

The witness also told of Bell's fears for his life, and said Bell was protecting himself by keeping a list of the men with whom Roehm, the Storm Troop head, had had homosexual relations.

Evidence on Nazi's Reichstag Fire Given at New York Meet

Hathaway Draws Lessons of Fascist Counter-Revolution for U. S. Workers

Joseph Goebbels and Herman Goering, prominent Nazi leaders, hatched the plan for setting the German Reichstag on fire, it was charged by L. E. Wins, Viennese journalist, at a meeting called to discuss "Who burned the Reichstag?" at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City, Saturday evening.

Wins pointed out the manifold contradictions in the Nazis' own official stories of the fire, contradictions which later official versions have endeavored to conceal by suppressing the embarrassing details. Indiscreet admissions by Nazi Minister Goering at the scene of the fire that "the incendiaries must have entered the building through the tunnel leading from my [illegible] residence" as well as the fact that all the Reichstag watchmen were let off for the day at 1 p.m. on Feb. 27, the day the fire broke out, were cited to show the Nazi leaders' complicity in setting the Reichstag on fire.

After demonstrating that the Nazi group around Goering, including the notorious murderer Heines, now Breslau Chief of Police, actually set fire to the Reichstag building, Wins asked, "Who stood to gain by the Reichstag fire — the Communists, whose entire political practice is opposed to acts of individual, secret terrorism, or the Nazis, who had organized bands of secret terrorist murder gangs, and who saw their political

[illegible]

Van der Lubbe Called "Lover" of Pervert Nazi Leader

At an earlier session, Professor Bernhard, former chief of the liberal "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin, described the political situation at the period of the fire, and declared that only the Nazis could have gained advantage from the fire.

Wilhelm Koenen, Communist Reichstag deputy, who was with Ernst Torgler on the night of the fire, gave a detailed account of all Torgler's movements. He also testified that the previous raid on Karl Liebknecht House, Berlin Communist headquarters, at which the Nazis said they had found documents proving a "Communist plot" which included the fire, the police refused to give him a list of the documents seized, as had been their custom, and declared that this was because the so-called "evidence' had been planted.

Adolph Phillipsborn, Reichstag correspondent for the Vossische Zeitung, testified to Torgler's speech in the Reichstag four days before the fire, in which Torgler declared that the Nazis were preparing a provocation against the Communists. He testified that the German newspapers had been ordered to suppress the [illegible] of this speech.

Roosevelt Cotton Plan Drives Small Farmers Off Land

1,000,000 to Be Without Work or Shelter, Officials Admit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—More than 200,000 tenant farmers working in the cotton fields will be driven off the land by the Roosevelt program of restricting cotton acreage, it was pointed out here today by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Including the families of these tenant farmers, over 1,000,000 will be affected, the officials said.

The government is renting about 15,000,000 acres of cotton land at a cost of about $50,000,000. It pays this money to the big cotton landlords in return for the landlord's promises not to grow cotton on these acres. This makes it necessary for the landlords to discharge many of their tenants and workers.

Nazis Doom 2 More to Death on Block

LUEBECK, Germany, Sept. 17.—Two more anti-Fascist fighters were doomed to die under the headman's axe today. Two Reichsbanner men were condemned to beheading on the charge of having had to do with the death of a Nazi

"Daily" Forces U. S. to Promise Welfare Island Dope Probe

New City Tax, No Pay; Banks Get $30,000,000

City to Protect Rockefeller-Morgan Bank Loans At All Costs; Communist Party Demands Huge Bank Payments Stop

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. — Rather than default on the payment of $30,000,000 interest payments, which fall due to the Rockefeller-Morgan banks holding the city loans, the city government is prepared to default on the payrolls of 143,000 city employees, and to levy new, heavy taxes, it was reported today by expert observers.

A default on the city payrolls on Oct. 1 or Oct. 15 is considered a strong possibility, officials declare.

Only the granting of the $72,000,000 bankers loan requested by the city administration, can aver the default.

Cannot Collect "Wall Street Tax"

The group of Rockefeller-Morgan banks holding most of the city loans is unwilling to grant the desired loan, because the bankers realize that the **recently passed Untermeyer program will not provide the $25,000,000 estimated by Untermeyer** as the revenue from the so-called taxes on Wall Street and the utilities. **The bankers are aware that there "taxes on the rich" cannot be collected.**

In order to avert a payroll default, Tammany will be forced to risk the imposition of new taxes before the elections, or issue another pretended tax on the rich, as of pre-election strategy.

Expert observers and officials admitted that drastic slashes in the payrolls of the civil service employees such as school teachers, engineers, clerks, etc., are an inevitability.

As long as the city administration intends to pay the bankers' loans in full, as well as the enormous interest charges that the loans entail, observers also admitted that the city will have to raise revenues through more taxes and, possibly, increased subway fares.

In the election campaign, the Communist Party alone demands that the city stop all these huge payments to the bankers, a policy which is necessitating drastic reductions in relief, wage cuts, and more taxes on the city population.

Waiters' Protest Mass Meeting to Enforce Demands

NEW YORK.—A mass protest meeting of the members of Waiters and Waitresses Union Local 1, is called by the rank and file group for today at 3:30 p.m. at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

The failure of the union officials to enforce the agreement between the organization and the bosss will be taken up. Wage cuts and long hours have been imposed on them. Large numbers of unemployed workers were suspended from the organization for inability to pay dues and for their criticism of the union officials.

At the mass meeting to which Ben Gold, Norman Thomas, Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union and others have been invited, plans will be laid to organize an intense campaign to reinstate the victimized workers and to restore their rights and privileges.

Representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, the Joint Board and the secretary of Local 1, have been invited to the meeting to explain why President Flore's decision to reinstate the suspended members has not been carried out.

Doll Shoe Workers Win 20% Increase; Will Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—A membership meeting of all doll shoe workers will be held on Monday at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th Street at 6 p.m. Election of officers will take place.

Four doll shoe shops have signed up with the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. They are, the Progressive Novelty Company, 30 E. 10th St.; S and B Novelty Co., 147 W. 26th St.; Peerless Doll Shoe Co., 91 Gold St. and the Perfect Doll Shoe Co., 461 Broome St.

Following the organization the workers in these shops have won a 20 per cent wage increase and a 41 hour week. The workers in these shops are young boys and girls and have never had experience in organizing before.

500 Attend Meet to Plan Defense of Athos Terzani

NEW YORK.—Nearly five hundred delegates were present at a meeting of the organizations represented in the United Front Terzani Defense Committe in Irving Plaza Hall Saturday night.

Terzani is framed for the murder of Fierro, young anti-fascist worker, in a fight which broke up a meeting of the Khaki Shirts of America in Queens.

This conference marked a step forward in united front experience, more representatives of the Socialist Party and Young People's Socialist League being present with delegates of the Communist Party than at any previous meeting.

Two resolutions were presented for discussion. The majority report by the anarchist and Socialist groups was attacked by the representatives of the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party on the ground that it was a weak statement of the bare facts of the case, not containing a clear analysis of the class forces behind this frame-up, nor a clear-cut program of action to break the charges against Terzani.

The minority report, presented by William Patterson for the International Labor Defense, gave a clear analysis of the forces that are operating to carry through such frame-ups as the Terzani case and encourage the growth of fascist groups such as the Khaki Shirts of America. In this report was a clear-cut program of mass action to free Terzani, and provision was made for the broadening of the defense committee.

The majority vote came mainly from representatives of anarchist, renegade Communist and Socialist groups. Representatives of the Socialist Party moved to accept the majority report as a preamble and refer the proposals for action of the International Labor Defense to the committee for consideration.

The I.L.D. is carrying the struggle to the members of the Socialist Party and other organizations represented on the committee in the effort to make their leaders convert the defense committee into a really broad united front committee.

City Events

10-PAGE "DAILY" STILL AVAILABLE

New York workers and Party Units can still obtain many copies of last Saturday's 10-page Daily Worker, which contained the Communist Party Election platform and important articles on the Fusion and Socialist Parties, for canvassing workers' homes. Call all day at the Daily Worker business office, 35 E. 12th St., ground floor.

Browder to Speak on China.

Earl Browder, Malcolm Cowley, James W. Ford, and Winifred Chappell will speak at a mass meeting today, in defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union, on the second anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The meeting is called by the Friends of the Chinese People, and will be held in the Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th St., at Second Ave., at 8:30 p. m. tonight. Admission is free.

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Underwear Trades' Strikers.

A mass meeting of all strikers in the underwear trades is called for today at 3 p.m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. All strikers under the leadership of Locals 62 and 10 are urged by the N.T.W.I.U. to attend.

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Pocketbook Workers Meet.

A meeting of unemployed pocket book workers will be held today at Irving Plaza Hall to take up the question of how Goldman gives out jobs. The meeting is called by the rank and file.

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Architects and Engineers Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of architects, engineers, draftsmen, chemists and technical men, is called for tonight at 8 p. m. at Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians to protest against the humiliating code which the employers are trying to impose upon the professions and at the same time the Code prepared by the Federation will be presented and analyzed.

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Brownsville Speakers' Class.

A Speakers' Class, conducted by John Morris, will be held every Monday at 8:30 p.m. at 1813 Pitkin Ave. Register tonight, the class is limited to 20. No charge.

Two Injured When Fascists Attack Ukrainian Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—One of the assailants, pointed out by J. Cap, whose leg was broken when a Fascist gang attacked a Ukrainian workers mass meeting last night, was arrested in Babylon, L. I. today, according to Nicholas Tarnowsky, secretary of the national executive committee of the United Ukrainian Toilers.

* * *

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 17.—Several workers were injured, two seriously, when 25 Fascist and church-goaded young people attacked and broke up a mass meeting called by the local United Ukrainian Toilers at the Ukrainian Labor Home last night.

The injured were J. Cap, who suffered a broken leg, and another worker, name not given, whose skull was fractured. Both injured are members of the organization under whose auspices the meeting was held.

The meeting was originally called for 8 p.m. to hear William Zasuliak, Detroit auto worker who was arrested seven months ago and sentenced to be deported for his strike activities. He was kept in jail five months before the I.L.D. aroused sufficient protest to have him freed on bail of $1,000 (reduced from $5,000).

About 8:30, the first of the young Fascists jumped up and shouted, "If this is a Ukrainian meeting, then where is the Ukrainian flag?"

The chairman pointed out that, in keeping with the usual requirements, an American flag was on display.

The answer did not silence the young Fascists, who began to stamp on the floor with their shoes, making it almost impossible to hear the speaker. Someone in the hall tried to stop them, whereupon the entire group jumped up, chairs in their hands. They began to swing about them, beginning the fight that ended in the injuries to several workers.

Perhaps three minutes afterward, 15 state troopers arrived, and singled out a few of those present for questioning. But they left without arresting any of the guilty group, advising the workers to "call the police next time."

Strike Relief Drive in New York Set for Sept. 18th to Oct. 7th

NEW YORK. — To support the strike of over 40,000 workers in the metal, shoe, tobacco, furniture and cleaning and dyeing industries, the Workers International Relief of the New York district is opening a financial drive Sept. 18 to Oct. 7 for strike relief.

The need for relief at the present time is very urgent and the Workers International Relief, which has played an important role in these strikes urges all unions and organizations to answer the call of the strikers for help and to make this financial drive a success.

Collection material can be obtained at 870 Broadway—Gramercy 7-9467.

Gutters of New York — By del



Evidence on Nazis' Reichstag Fire Given

(Continued from Page 1)

lower and influence with their followers waning throughout the Winter?"

The speaker then reported on the consolidation and growth of the illegal German Communist Party, as gleaned from interviews with underground party workers in Germany and refugees he had met in all the countries bordering on Germany.

Wins declared that "never before has the German Communist Party enjoyed the confidence of the German working class to the degree that it does at the present time, working as it does under conditions of the greatest difficulty, with tens of thousands of its best members either murdered or imprisoned in the frightful Nazi concentration camps." He added that thousands of Socialist workers, finding that their own party was doing nothing at all to combat the Fascist regime, were turning to the illegal Communist Party for leadership and were playing heroic roles in the embittered struggle against Hitlerism.

He cited instance after instance of the skill now displayed by the German Communists in foiling the Nazi police and spy system, saying that "the German Communists had built up what is probably the most efficient illegal machine ever possessed by any revolutionary party in the world."

Wins concluded with a reference to the actual technique of Communist activity in Germany today, adding that the "non-partisan workers are coming forward and volunteering to do their share in the work of building up the united workers' front that will smash Fascism in Germany forever."

After this eye-witness report on German conditions, Comrade Erna Stams, chairman of the German Bureau of the Communist Party of the United States, analyzes the Nazi claims of "reducing unemployment." Speaking in German, she exposed the hollowness of the Nazi program of "Winter relief," showing how total wages were declining in Germany, although the Hitlerites pretend that "more and more men are being put to work."

Comrad Stams then called upon the members of the audience to join in the work of the Anti-Fascist League, declaring that the Nazi propaganda in Yorkville, in the German heart of New York, was growing in insolence and extent day by day. She asked the German workers of New York to take the lead in turning out in thousands for the giant anti-Hitler demonstration on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 7 p.m. at 71st St., corner First Ave. Comrade Stams added that a huge demonstration would form at Seventh St. and Avenue A on Thursday, Sept. 21, at 10 a.m., the hour that the four Communist leaders are put on trial in Leipzig, marching in protest to the German Consulate-General as part of a world-wide protest against the impending judicial murder of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff, the four Communists accused of burning the Reichstag.

C.A. Hathaway, editor of the "Daily Worker," received with thunderous applause, followed Comrade Stams, with a lucid analysis of the lessons of the Hitler counter-revolution in Germany for the workers of the United States. Hathaway described Germany today as the "laboratory of the proletarian revolution," where the gains of the revolutionary movement and those of the Fascist counter-revolution could be studied to advantage. He showed the consistent "democratic line" of the German Socialist Party, which defended democracy and always supported the "lesser evil—Hindenburg to stop Hitler"; it dampened and hindered the revolutionary struggle, paving the way for Fascism.

Turning to the United States, Hathaway showed the essentially Fascist trend of the NRA and Roosevelt's "New Deal," describing how Norman Thomas welcomes the NRA as the "highroad to prosperity," and as "state capitalism—the forerunner of Socialism." He showed the similarity of Socialist policy and tactics all over the world. He pointed to Paul Blanshard, noted Socialist, supporting the Fusion ticket in New York City, and to Upton Sinclair, famous Socialist novelist, running for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in California, as symptoms of the faith of the Socialist Party in the capitalist system.

Hathaway concluded with an appeal to the German workers of New York to apply the lessons of what had happened in Germany to conditions here in America, and to take the lead in organizing the anti-Fascist front here in the United States.

The collection, taken up after a stirring appeal by Erna Stams, totalled $63.31. The meeting, concluding with the singing of the Internationale, marked the beginning of the city-wide drive for mass participation in the giant anti-Fascist demonstrations Thursday evening and Friday morning, September 20 and 21.

Clothing Factory Of NRA Chief in N. J. On Strike

NEW YORK.—An announcement that the National Labor Board will arbitrate the strike of 800 clothing workers of the Sigmund Eisner Clothing Co. has brought out that members of the firm are outstanding officials in the National Recovery Administration. The strike in the company's Red Bank, N. J., plant has been on since July 24.

The chairman of the N.R.A. in New Jersey is none other than Colonel J. Lester Eisner, vice-president of the Eisner Clothing Co. Mark Eisner, another relative, is chairman of the local N.R.A. bureau of interpretations.

The National Labor Board has wired to Mark Eisner to have a representative "appear before the board" today. The board will make efforts to mediate the strike, which is led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Sydney Hillman, president of the union, is a member of the Labor Board. Both the boss and union president are members of the N.R.A. Undoubtedly both will find common ground for mediation to break the strike.

The N.R.A. chief in New Jersey in the meantime got a Chancery Court order to hinder picketing. This resulted in the arrest of 97 pickets for contempt of court. Five of them have already been sentenced to jail terms ranging from 30 to 90 days. The remaining 92 will be up for trial on Sept. 28.

Undoubtedly with Mark Eisner's interpretation the firm has instituted a company union. It claims that 500 workers have already joined its organization. According to Eisner they do not need "arbitration" as the strike is broken.

The Eisner firm is one of the largest manufacturers of uniforms in the country. It made the order of uniforms for the 300,000 youths in the forced labor camps. The boy scouts' uniforms are made by the same firm.

Grover Whalen Slated to Go in NRA Shake-up

NEW YORK.—That Grover Whalen is going to be eased out of his job as local head of the National Recovery Administration was indicated with the announcement that a permanent district board of the NRA for the tri-state area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is being set up.

James P. Hodgson, district manager of the Department of Commerce and chairman of the board is directing the establishment of the new organization. Among those who are announced as serving with him is Nicholas Murray Butler, well known Republican jingoist. Grover Whalen's name is not mentioned as a member of the Board and he is said to have declined an invitation to a recent meeting at which the board was organized.

At the same time Grover Whalen has announced that he will recommend a permanent machinery for the recovery administration in New York to General Johnson. Isabel Leighton, head of the women's division of the NRA resigned on Thursday declaring that her work was now at an end.

The steps being taken to allow Grover Whalen a graceful exit points to the fact that the Washington authorities of the NRA are heeding the flood of protests of the workers in New York against the open strike breaking policy of the hated ex-police commissioner.

"Keepers Give Dope to Island Prisoners" Says Mark Shahian

U. S. Attorney Medalie Gives Interview on Daily's Expose

By JOHN L. SPIVAK.

Author of "Georgia Nigger"

A federal investigation into the open sale of dope on Welfare Island loomed today as a result of the Daily Worker's expose of the brutal murder of James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro, battered to death by a prison keeper.

George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, yesterday asked the Daily Worker to arrange for him to interview Mark Shahian, eye-witness to the Matthews murder. An appointment for the federal prosecutor to question Shahian will be made today, as soon as Assistant District Attorney Saul Price has finished questioning the witness this morning.

Medalie's request came after Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker called the attention of the federal authorities to Shahian's statement in the affidavit that "They (Welfare Island prisoners) were the 'house-gang' prisoners who were almost all dope fiends and got on the 'gang' because they bought dope from the keepers."

"The Daily Worker," Hathaway wrote, "believes that you would be interested in knowing of the dope ring on Welfare Island and is calling your attention to this." Mr. Shahian is available for questioning by you or the Federal Narcotic Bureau whenever you so inform us."

Medalie immediately replied: "I shall be pleased to have you send Mr. Mark Shahian to this office so that his statement can be taken and the matter looked into further. Will you please advise me when he can be available?"

Hathaway said that he would telephone Medalie today and arrange an appointment for Shahian to tell his story to Medalie.

Medalie once before met with Tammany opposition when he started an investigation into the open selling of dope on Welfare Island following a fatal riot two years ago. Prisoners themselves, knowing that they would still be in prison after the investigation was over, were afraid to talk.

Joseph Fishman, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, shortly after that riot and his own efforts to investigate dope smuggling on the Island, frankly admitted that "prisoners are afraid to talk for fear of what will happen to them if they 'squeal.'"

The open sale of dope in New York's scandalous "School for Crime" has long been known both to city officials and the press. Dope selling has been the major cause of riots, bloodshed and crime on the Island, but every effort to get to the roots of it has been balked by prisoners who feared to talk and guards who "don't know nuttin'."

When a Daily Worker reporter visited Warden Henry O. Schleth on Correction Hospital, there were two bottles partly filled with narcotics on his desk.

"These were stolen from the medical department," the warden explained. "It was a relief to learn that they were stolen instead of smuggled in maybe by one of my own guards. Some guards, you know, are crooked."

When the federal investigation loomed, Assistant District Attorney Saul Price prepared to resume questioning Shahian about the Matthews murder and then go to the Island to study official records he had forgotten to examine before, during his alleged investigation. Price's memory, as shown in an interview he gave a Daily Worker reporter, is quite hazy on important aspects of the investigation. Yesterday a Daily Worker reporter checked on another one of his statements and found him inaccurate again.

During the interview, Price was obviously trying to keep the name of Doctor Isidor Firschein of Coney Island Hospital, from becoming public. Dr. Firschein is the physician who first ordered Matthews transferred to Correction Hospital, after the guard had battered him into unconsciousness. At first Price said he didn't know the name of the doctor; later, after repeated questioning, he recollected it and said that "somebody had gotten in touch with him."

When the Daily Worker reporter asked Dr. Firschein who had gotten in touch with him the physician said: "Mr. Price called me. I do not remember the date, but it was the day of the NRA parade."

Dr. Firschein apparently does not want to be involved in what promises to be a nasty scandal, but why the district attorney should so patently try to hide the physician's name remains one of the minor mysteries of his thorough "investigation."

Yet Mr. Price still feels hurt because the Daily Worker calls his investigation a farce.

* * *

(ED. NOTE:—Through an error the name of John L. Spivak, special Daily Worker reporter, covering the Welfare Island expose, was left off the story on Saturday.)

Striking Plumbers at Fleer & Cohen's Determined to Win

NEW YORK.—The third week of the plumbers' strike at the Fleer & Cohen shop, 154 East Broadway, finds the workers prepared to continue their struggle until they attain complete victory.

Police interference, arrests and the bosses' scab campaign has failed to bring a scab force, but it steeled the determination to win.

The strike is under the leadership of the Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers Union of Greater New York, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SPORTS

Competition Was Keen

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

WEATHER threatened Sunday and not all of the teams booked for the Eastern Disctrict Track and Field Meet of the Labor Sports Union showed up but most of them did and it is doubtful whether any more competition would have fitted into McCoombs Dam Park. The field formed a fascinating contrast to its neighbor, the Yankee Stadium where the Cleveland Indians were visiting for a doubleheader.

Eighteen men competed at the Stadium to a crowd of thousands while the McCoombs Dam cinder path encircled two football and half a dozen association games, a complete track and field meet, several sandlot football squads in the throes of lateral pass formations and pep talks, 60 or 70 unattached athletes in training, officials, kibitzers, rooters from around the block, four sailors on shore leave. There were seven spectators in the stands and three crap shooters. So much for statistics.

Every once in a while a thundering herd of helmeted hell-cats would stampede across the high-jump takeoff or run a scampering group of girl athletes to cover. Nobody minded very much. The meet, which was our main interest was run off by officials with a professional touch and participants without any such taint. There were no spectacular performances and no outstanding ones, I'm afraid. It was a swell meet, though.

The girls' high jump attracted probably the greatest number of the fickle gallery. This event was dominated by the Vesa A. C., under whose auspices the field day was held. With one exception, the girls were blonds of all shades, very energetic and full of what it takes. The sailors' hopes, high at the outset, dwindled as the stick rose. There was one demonstrative screamy young thing who held their attention, but she was eliminated early. The remaining ones were pretty, but too business-like.

* * *

THE snappy gal who invaded this office last week to bawl me out for a column and whom I came to see lose, took second in the event and would probably have won if not for her defective spikes. Sh also placed high in anything else she cared to try and was running off with the hundred-yard dash when I left. Not only was she hopelessly good but her name was Alma, which is just about the sweetest tag there is.

In the men's high jump there was a numerically impressive representation from the Maples A. C., a Negro club. In competition the boys faded out early and left the positions to the more seasoned Finns whom they aplauded vigorously. The winner, Laughton, had a way of muttering a brief self-addressed pep talk on his approaches that apparently did the trick. He passed out at 5 ft. 6 in.

The background for Miss Alma's exploits was more or less dominated by the football contest between the Hawks and the Owls, two local sandlot teams. The Hawks had equipment, the Owls didn't. Relying on the nomenclature, we expected much aerial play but the young men confined themselves to end runs and line plunges of sufficient viciousness to suit a Roman gallery. Lavender-bellied Virgin Diana, how that bunch played.

You never saw anything like it. Every play ended in a pileup that swept the carrier a dozen feet along the wet ground. Sympathizers and linesmen mingled into the scrambles which lasted seconds after whistles. Pieces of helmets, sweaters and skin left in the wake of the hurricane. Bleeding all over the place.

* * *

THE team with the uniforms lost, of course, and huddled for the perfunctory losers' cheer. I stopped the grim-visaged, tattered captain of the Owls as he was walking off the field.

"Good game?" I asked.

The entire back of his sweatshirt was ripped off and part of his sneakers. His matted, muddy hair hung into the dark, triumphant eyes and the scraped cheeks.

"We won, didn't we?" he said.

"Suppose you had lost," I said, "would you still consider it a good day's work?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know. I'd rather win."

Across the street, the Yanks and the Indians were playing listlessly. Chances for the pennant were gone. No point in exerting yourself.

Standing of the Clubs

American League.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Washton	95	47	.669	Detroit	69	73	.449
New York	93	54	.606	Chicago	63	78	.443
Phila.	73	67	.518	Boston	53	83	.411
Cleveland	73	71	.507	St. Louis	53	89	.373

Philadelphia and St. Louis, not scheduled. Chicago at Boston (two games). Postponed on account of rain.

* * *

National League.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	Club	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	87	53	.621	Boston	74	66	.521
Pittsburgh	80	63	.559	Brooklyn	67	85	.410
Chicago	81	65	.555	Phila.	54	88	.394
St. Louis	78	66	.542	Cincinnati	57	88	.393

Not including second game, Brooklyn at Chicago and New York at St. Louis (two games).

Inning by Inning Score.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland (1st) ..000 001 100—2	3	1	
New York .....010 001 01x—3	3	0	
Pearson and Pytlak; Vanatta and Dickey.			
Cleveland (2nd) 000 000 010—1	3	0	
New York .....000 120 03x—6	8	0	
Harier, Connally and Pytlak; Gomes and Dickey.			
Detroit .....000 012 000—3	6	0	
Washington ....000 002 002—4	6	1	
Bridges and Hayworth; Weaver, Russell and Sewell.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston (1st) ...000 000 101—2	6	2	
Cincinnati .....200 002 10x—5	11	1	
Cantwell, Starr and Spohrer; Benton and Lombardt.			
Boston (2nd) ....000 000 000—0	4	1	
Cincinnati .....002 200 20x—6	13	0	
Smith and Hogan; Derringer and Lombardt.			
Brooklyn (1st) ...100 004 000—5	13	0	
Chicago .....300 100 11x—6	13	2	
Thurston, Ryan, Beck and Lopez; Root and Hartnett.			

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .....000 000 000—0	4	1	
Rochester .....000 001 00x—1	6	2	
Gallivan and Crouse; Kaufmann and Hinkle.			

Games Today.

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

American League.

Chicago at New York (2 games).
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

C. P. Leaders Write on Party History in Anniversary Issue

NEW YORK—Plans for the special 14th Party Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker for Sept. 23 include articles by the Party leaders on the history and development of the Communist Party.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will write on "The Party's Struggle Against Opportunism," in which he will take up the deviations of Lore, Cannon and Lovestone. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will write on "The Party and the Communist International," considering the role of the Comintern and the struggle for loyalty to it.

Jack Stachel, acting general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will write on "The Development of Our Trade Union Policy." Max Bedacht, head of the International Workers' Order, will tell of developments "Since the Reorganization of Our Party." Bill Dunne will write on "Since the Open Letter," and V. J. Jerome will discuss "Marx, Lenin and Stalin on the Role of the Party." Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, will write on "The Revolutionary Party and Elections."

Bundle orders for this special issue should be sent in immediately to the business office of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

I.W.O. Gives Party $5.50.

NEW YORK.—The Foster Branch No. 25 of the I.W.O. held a meeting September 15 in which the work of the Communist Party in connection with the 14th anniversary of the Party was praised. $5.50 was contributed to the Party. This branch has invited all other branches to take similar action.

Socialist Groups Cheer Communist Election Program

NEW YORK.—Charles Solomon, Socialist Party candidate for mayor of New York City flatly refused to appear at a symposium arranged by Locals 2 and 3 of the Socialist-controlled Workers' Committee on Unemployment before which Robert Minor, Communist mayoralty candidate spoke last Saturday night to 250 workers at the Henry Street Settlement.

The Fusion representative, Langly Post, who Mr. La Guardia had promised would be present, failed to appear as did Mr. O'Brien. O'Brien sent a telegram which arrived at 10 a.m., stating that he "had a previous engagement." Mr. A. M. Orange spoke for the Socialist-Labor Party.

Though Minor centered his attack upon exposing the misleadership of the workers by the Socialist Party, the many Socialist workers at the meeting were also given a clear picture of the reactionary opportunist program presented by the Socialist-Labor Party.

Minor proved with photostatic copies of city court records the tie between Tammany and Solomon. He laid bare the injunction record of the Socialist mayoralty candidate.

"And now do you know why Mr. Solomon didn't come today?" asked Minor.

Mr. Orange's program of "no struggle for immediate demands—just stand by until we make the revolution" was torn to shreds by the Communist candidate, who concluded by turning to Orange and saying:

"By fighting, the workers develop the capacity to make a revolution. They don't read your Daniel McLeod books—they read the bread line and the policeman's club."

The Communist program was cheered so enthusiastically by both Socialist and Communist workers that a planned straw vote became unnecessary.

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Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Corner 29th St.

(Classified)

FRED SEIDLER—Please communicate with your brother through "Arbeiter."

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-3013 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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APEX CAFETERIA 827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets All Comrades Should Patronize This FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

DELEGATION TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ON SLAVE CODES

Families Hungry in Mine Strike Area; Rush Funds

GALLUP, N. M.—"The terror in the Utah and New Mexico coal fields compares to the terror of Harlan and Bell Counties in Kentucky," an International Labor Defense organizer on the scene of the strike reported.

The strike is 100 per cent solid, but the relief situation is very grave. Many families reported hungry today as the relief station is now completely empty. Success of strike depends on relief.

Rush funds for relief and defense today to:

Relief Committee, National Miners Union.
Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

Arrest 3 in Gallup Strike; Threaten to Deport Mexicans

Bar Miners from Own Homes on Company Land; Make Protest

GALLUP, N. M.—Three more strike leaders, Pat Toohey and Bud and Martha Roberts, were arrested in the mine strike led by the National Miners' Union in an effort to break the strike. Toohey is well known among the miners in the East and has participated in numerous coal strikes in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The Mexican Consulate has been put completely at the service of local U. S. officials to help to defeat the miners. Since 73 per cent of the men are Mexicans, the consul was expected to gain sufficient influence and as a last resort to use the deportation threat in order to break the strike. But all these maneuvers met with failure.

Although General Woods, head of the National Guard in Gallup, promised the miners' committee that men living in the camp could go freely to and from the camps without interference, it was reported that 50 strikers were refused permission to return to their homes in the camps after a mass meeting. The troops informed the men they had "orders" not to admit any one who was not at work. All these on strike, the troopers said, could not enter company property. Most of the strikers have their homes on company property. A mass committee was elected to demand of General Woods that he change his orders to the guard and permit the miners to return to their homes.

Troops this morning gave chase to a young Mexican miner who has earned the name from his fellow-workers of "little class struggle." He is hated by the operators for his fearlessness and militancy. He escaped injury, however, being able to run faster than the troopers.

Bill Reese, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, is busying himself with aiding the coal operators. Repeatedly, he tries to drag in the "red scare" by accusing the National Miners' Union of getting orders "from Moscow." But these efforts to defeat the strike have been unsuccessful.

EL PASO SENDS AID

EL PASO, Texas.—Food and funds to aid the 1,000 families involved in the miners strike in New Mexico was collected by the Miners Committee for Strike Relief. A permit from the Mayor for a meeting on Cleveland Square and for the collection was received with the aid of Michael I. Kustoff, International Labor Defense attorney.

Dunne on Delegation to Put Demands to Roosevelt

(Continued from Page One)

tration a bitter controversy is going on over the codes. The deputation contends that the President himself is directly responsible.

2. In spite of the language of the law, actual attempts on the part of workers to organize are met in the vast majority of instances by discrimination and attacks by gunmen, police, calling out of troops, etc. In view of his own statements about the gravity of the national emergency, the President cannot evade the problem by saying that it is a local or state question.

3. The deputation will demand a clear and unequivocal statement from the President outlawing company unions under the Recovery Act.

4. In view of such statements as the recent edict of Grover Whalen, N. R. A. administrator in New York City, to the effect that N. R. A. abrogates the right to strike and peacefully picket where an employer has signed the code, as well as statements by the President himself, the deputation will demand from the latter a clear statement that the right to strike and picket is in no way affected under N. R. A.

5. A declaration that the employment of labor spies and private police and for coercing workers is against public policy, will be asked.

6. A definite tendency is seen to wipe out T. U. U. L. and independent unions. The deputation believes that the workers would be best served by one powerful fighting industrial union in each industry. It is, however, opposed to forcing the workers by means of the check-off or any other device into some particular union. It will demand condemnation of all efforts to coerce workers to join some particular union, and that where there is more than one union in a given situation both majority and minority groups be represented in negotiations and in the application of collective bargaining provisions of codes.

7. Negroes as usual are subject to special discrimination. There are many instances where, when the minimum wage provisions of a code have been put into effect, Negro workers have been laid off and white workers put in their place. The deputation will insist upon measures to prevent such discrimination.

Furthermore, there are a considerable number of A. F. of L. unions which by constitutional provision or otherwise bar Negroes from membership.

The deputation believes that unions under N. R. A. should be forbidden to exercise any discrimination against workers on grounds of race, color, nationality or political or religious affiliations and will demand a declaration to that effect from the President.

Brooklyn NRA Shoe Factory Is Inferno for 1400 Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Jacobs and Son Shoe Co. of 780 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, has signed up under the shoe code but these are the conditions under which 1,400 harassed men, women and children labor in this industrial inferno:

Salaries for the 14, 15-year old children who constitute the main body of the employees range between 70 and 80 cents a day.

One 15-year old boy who had worked in the plant for two years was fired September 5 because he declined to do two hours of the illegal overtime work. Under threats of immediate dismissal Basch, the superintendent compels workers to come in for overtime Saturdays and Sundays, hiding them in the washroom while the inspector is being entertained.

Although 8:15 A.M. is the official starting time power is switched on at 8 and anyone not at the machines is immediately fired.

During the recent hot spell water ran out on the upper floors. Women were fainting and begging to be allowed to leave the building to recuperate but no permission was granted. An old unused faucet was finally opened up but the water proved to be undrinkable because of the pieces of rust which wouldn't stop coming. Workers who passed out were revived and sent back to their post.

Men and women use one washroom on some of the floors. Faulty plumbing causes filth to ooze through to rooms where people work. Floors have not been washed since time immemorial. Vermin and lice can be seen crawling along the cracks.

These and other conditions have been reported both to the Department of Health and Mayor O'Brien. The letters remain unanswered and no inspector called.

Our informant was on the verge of tears as she told the story of her brother who had worked in the factory for 18 months and lost 40 pounds. He's a family man and can't quit. "Anyway, you can't use the name of that place as reference anywhere. That's the sort of reputation it has.

"People tried to organize the shop but gangsters were hired to beat them up and now there's a whole crowd of dicks and private spies circulating to put down any sort of organization. But those workers are so disgusted they're ready to walk out any minute if only someone would help."

Nominate Powers C.P. Candidate for Queens Borough President

NEW YORK.—George E. Powers, militant fighter and trade union leader, was nominated as Communist candidate for Borough President of Queens, at an election conference held last Sunday at the Finnish Hall, Jamaica, Long Island. Irving Schwab, International Labor Defense lawyer in the Scottsboro, Tallapoosa and Tuscaloosa struggles was nominated for city judge.

The delegates to the conference also unanimously endorsed the following candidates for local office.

Dora Jones—County Clerk.
Irving Schwab—City Judge.

Assembly

David C. Pisoni, 1st Assembly Dist.; Helen Schneider, 2nd Assembly Dist.; Booker T. Morgan, 3rd Assembly Dist.; Jim Holmes, 4th Assembly Dist.; Chas. E. Archer, 5th Assembly Dist.; Greta Kronfeld, 6th Assembly Dist.

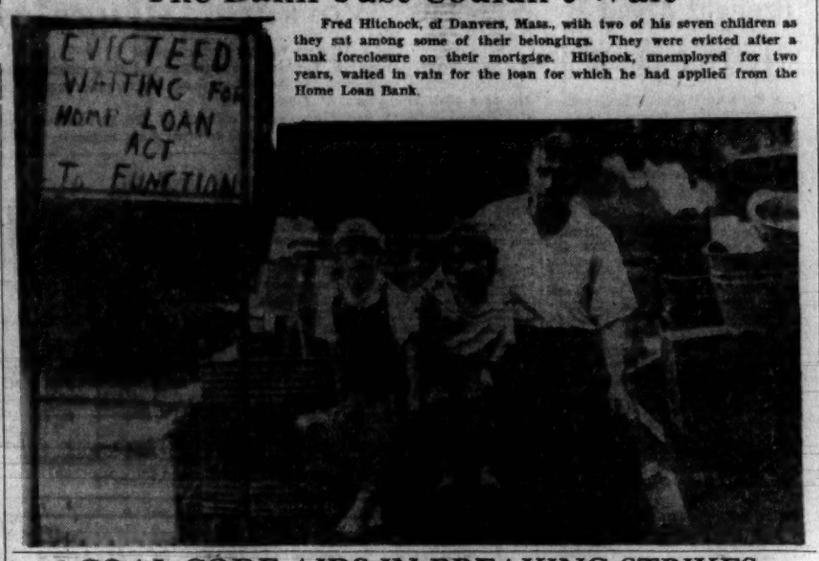
Alderman

August Henkel, 58th Aldermanic Dist.; Teofil Meller, 58th Aldermanic Dist.; N. Napoli, 60th Aldermanic Dist.; George Willner, 61st Aldermanic Dist.; Tom Lewis, 62nd Aldermanic Dist.

Carpenters Compete For 'Daily' Campaign

The Carpenters' Opposition Group 2717 challenges the Carpenters' Opposition Group 2090 to see which group will raise the most funds for the Daily Worker. Opposition Group 2717 plans an early affair for the "Daily." It has already raised $7 of its $20 quota. The Carpenters' Group 2090 is urged to accept this challenge.

The Bank Just Couldn't Wait



Fred Hitchock, of Danvers, Mass., with two of his seven children as they sat among some of their belongings. They were evicted after a bank foreclosure on their mortgage. Hitchock, unemployed for two years, waited in vain for the loan for which he had applied from the Home Loan Bank.

COAL CODE AIDS IN BREAKING STRIKES

(Continued from Page One)

the codes make it illegal for the workers to strike, but demands they stay on the job while a compulsory arbitration board, consisting of two representatives of the bosses, and one of the UMWA "discuss" the workers grievances. When these grievances are discussed, and a decision made, the workers must abide by it for a period of six months. At that time, they are not allowed to strike, according to the law, but must wait again for the compulsory arbitration.

While this appeared in the preliminary draft of the coal code, it has now been greatly strengthened.

Strikebreaking Provisions

All of these strikebreaking and compulsory arbitration methods appear in the code under Article VII, entitled "Administration," section 5, "labor relations."

Paragraph A of this section, provides that all controversies must be submitted to special bodies set up to handle them. Then Section B reads:

"Any such controversy which cannot be settled in the manner so provided and which threatens to interrupt or has interrupted or is impairing the efficient operation of any mine or mines to such an extent as to restrain interstate commerce in the products thereof shall be referred to the appropriate bituminous coal labor board, established as hereinafter provided, **and the decision of said board shall be accepted by the parties to the controvery as effective for a provisional period of not longer than six months to be fixed by the board.**"

In plain English it means, the miners if their wages are cut, or if their union is attacked, or even if the provisions of the code are violated, are not allowed to strike but must submit to a board in which the operators and their government have the last word.

Section C, makes the anti-strike order even more oppressive. It says that while the board is discussing the controversy the miners must submit to existing conditions, saying "Neither party to the controversy shall change the conditions out of which the controversy arose or utilize any coercive or retaliatory measure to compel the other party to accede to its demands."

In short, the miners must continue to slave under existing conditions, without using their organization to win their demands. This is a complete outlawing of the right to strike and every other right of the workers, and strives to make entirely worthless any organization of the miners.

Finally, under this set-up, the code provides for a bituminous coal labor board to be set up in each district. They are to consist of three members chosen as follows: 1) By the coal operators, 2) By the President or the NRA, 3) By organization of the workers (in practice, officials of the UMWA, the very same betrayers who helped to write the code.)

Nothing could be more disastrous for the miners than to have their fate rest in the hands of such a clique in each district. Definitely, two of the members of the labor board in whose hands rests all decisions are bosses' men, and the third, the UMWA officials, are the very individuals who tried to break the last two strikes of the miners, and promised them that the code would give them all the demands.

The operators and the UMWA officials had very little conflict over wages and hours, as these are set low enough to continue the present starvation pay throughout the entire soft coal fields of the United States.

Whereas the preliminary code provided for the 35-hour week, the code finally adopted sets the 40-hour week, and eight-hour day rate, with plenty of loopholes for the operators to increase hours without increasing pay. A special provision is made for individual agreements at separate mines, allowing the operators to fix hours as they wish, depending on the resistance of the workers. The code definitely states that the 40-hour week is "not the minimum."

Wages are ranged from $3.60 for so-called outside common labor, to $5.63 (for Montana alone) for inside skilled workers. Sixteen districts are set up in which the wages are arranged to suit the operators. In the largest district, known as district A, covering Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the Panhandle of West Virginia, wages are set at $4.60 a day for "skilled" workers, and $3.60 for common outside laborers.

This means that the minimum wage is $3.60, and the operators designate who is "skilled" and who "unskilled." An hourly rate is also set, so that by the stagger plan the present wages can be cut even lower than they are.

In many districts the present wages of the miners, won through strikes and organization, as those in the Utah and New Mexico coal fields through the National Miners' Union, are cut through the coal code.

The warning to the miners by the National Miners' Union that John L. Lewis and other U. M. W. A. officials, through the coal code negotiations, are preparing a drastic attack against the miners is fully borne out.

The demands presented by the National Miners' Union at the Washington hearings for a $6 a day scale as minimum for six hours' work, and a guarantee of 40 weeks' work for the year, were rejected.

Several of the demands of the N. M. U., however, were included in the code, but even these are endangered by the set up of compulsory arbitrating and the strikebreaking apparatus that goes with the code.

These provisions in the code are: Tonnage to be based on 2,000 to 2,400 pounds, though no scale is set for tonnage, the operators having the right to fix the rates on the basis of the starvation day rates; miners to be paid twice a month by cash or checks; miners do not have to live in company houses; nor are they required to trade at company stores.

The code provides that young workers under 17 shall not work underground, and those under 16 shall not work around the mines. But there are many ways to get around this.

The coal code is to be signed today by Roosevelt, and becomes effective the second Monday after its signature.

Besides dealing with wages and hours, the coal code provides a whole scheme of price raising to increase the profits of the coal operators.

The miners now on strike should not give up their rights, but continue the strike until an agreement is made directly with the companies and the strike committees.

It is clear now union recognition will come only through struggle. Throughout the past two strikes the U. M. W. A. officials have exposed their unity with the operators, and the immediate necessity of the miners is a powerful opposition against the Lewis machine which will wipe out these traitors.

Even where small concessions are granted, these will not be carried through unless forced by action of the miners.

At no time should the miners give up the right to strike, or leave their fate in the hands of the bituminous labor boards.

More than ever independent organization of the miners themselves, freed from the betraying grasp of the U. M. W. A. officials, is now necessary. The National Miners' Union from the very beginning of the strike exposed the betrayals of the Lewis machine, fought in Washington and on the picket lines in a united front struggle for the miners' demands. The N. M. U. is co-operating and fighting with the opposition forces in the U. M. W. A., in order to defeat the new slave law of Roosevelt, Lewis and the coal operators.

Hurricane Sweeps Up Coast, 2 Drowned, One Missing in Bad Storm

NEW YORK.—Two persons were known to be drowned and a third was reported missing in the hurricane of tropical intensity which swept the coast yesterday. Unusually high tides and heavy rains increased the damage considerably.

Small towns in the path of the tides were reported partially under water and communication between cities was severely handicapped.

Thirty-two deaths were reported in Mexico as a result of the storm.

New York City and New Jersey have been swept by violent rain-storms during the past two days.

* * *

Daylight Saving Time to End.

NEW YORK CITY.—Daylight Saving time will end next Sunday here and in most communities observing it in this and other states. Next Sunday clocks should be put back an hour at 2 a. m. Daylight Saving Time. More persons are observing the time in this country and Canada this year than ever before.

* * *

Gale Wrecks Southern Towns.

NORFOLK.—A tropical hurricane that devastated several North Carolina towns lashed the Virginia coast and it was expected to hit New York during noon hours on Sunday.

* * *

Mail Plane Lost in Fog.

CLEVELAND, O.—A fog that rolled in from Lake Erie swallowed up a mail plane bound from Chicago to Cleveland early today and no trace of plane or pilot has been found.

* * *

Convict Man in Murder of Wife.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—David A. Lamson was convicted on a charge of murdering his wife, in their Stamford University campus home. The jury recommended the death penalty.

* * *

Storm Ruins Banana Crop.

MEXICO, D. F.—2,000,000 dollars loss was suffered near Tampico where eleven persons were killed during the terrific hurricane yesterday. Tuxpam, south of Tampico reported heavy damage. Many houses and offices were laid flat and ships were reported badly battered, but there was no loss of life or injury.

* * *

Erie to Ban Wooden Cars.

TRENTON, N. J.—Wooden cars in New Jersey are to be discontinued.

Pittsburgh Strike Shuts All Cleaning and Dye Factories

2,000 Out Solid for Union Recognition, Higher Pay

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 17.—With every cleaning and dyeing plant in the industry here shut down tight and 2,000 workers striking for higher wages, every effort of the NRA officials, the Chamber of Commerce and the mayor to break the strike has failed.

The workers are determined to win their strike, which is led by the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union.

Negotiations are going on with the bosses and the strike committee, including officers of the union.

Thus far the bosses have agreed to recognize the union, but are attempting to classify 70 percent of the workers as unskilled, while the union declares 90 percent are skilled and should be paid according to that rating.

Miss Pitt of the U. S. Labor Department was sent down by the NRA to "mediate" the strike.

The workers declare they will not go back to work until all of their demands are granted, and as every plant in the city is tied up, the outlook is that the strike will end in a victory for the workers.

Signature Drive in Boston Slow

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston district of the Communist Party points to the alarming slowness with which signatures needed to put the Party's candidates on the ballot have been coming in.

The C. P. calls on all its members and sympathizers in Boston and vicinity to immediately cut down as many hours of meetings as possible and throw all their energy into the signature drive.

Workers may get signature petitions at the New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury; Workers' Center, 74 Wildwood St.; Dorchester, Youth Center, 35 Westminister St., South End; Russian Club, 93 Stanford St., West End.

Register Now for Fall Term!

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Political Economy	Historical Materialism
Marxism-Leninism	Science and Dialectics
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LETTERS FROM WORKERS IN ROOSEVELT'S FORCED LABOR CAMPS

Militant Fight Wins Right to Promised Holiday

NEWCOMB, N. Y., Camp 19, Co. 270.—A riot occurred here on Aug. 31 when the camp authorities ruled against the day and a third holiday which we had been accustomed to receive

This sudden ruling was a shock to us. The following night indignation meetings were held which ended with shouting and the destruction of the camp street signs which are named after the officers. The next morning the men in mass descended upon the officers' tents and demanded to see the order from Washington which deprived us of the holiday. Naturally, they couldn't find it. The men whistled and booed and shouted epithets at the civilian boss, Mr. Hobbs, who was really instrumental in all this. Captain Field then phoned for the State Troopers.

Finally the captain ordered all men who refused to work to step forward. No one did, knowing that if they did they would lose a full month's pay.

We went to work, but all that we did was make all the motions of working, lifting our picks and shovels and dropping them into the void.

That night the captain came to us and after a few remarks, to save his face about the morning's demonstration and that we wasn't in the least frightened, said he had decided with the civilian engineer to allow the men their well-earned vacation.

No Extra Pay Given Labor Camp Youth for Fighting Forest Fire

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

CAMP 1220, TWO MEDICINE LAKE, Mont.—I have just been discharged from Camp 1220 of the C. C. C., located at Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana, on charges that I was spreading Communistic talk around camp and inciting the boys to refuse to go to work for $1 a day.

The conditions at this camp are terrible. The grub isn't fit for a hog and they make you get on line for it. There are no sanitary features to the camp. We wash our mess kits in dirty, soapy water. Some weeks ago the entire camp had diarrhea. The fellows have struck against the rotten conditions already on account of having to eat corn willy (canned horse meat) for 17 straight days.

We fought a 4,800-acre forest fire on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation the other day for four days straight, working 16 hours per day. We were involved in several dangerous situations which called for experienced fire fighters. However, we received no extra pay for overtime, although regular fire fighters are supposed to get 35 cents per hour out in this neck of the woods.

I am convinced that the C. C. C. will sooner or later be converted into a regular arm of the army forces.

Most of the fellows in this camp are from Buffalo, N. Y.

Sick Men Forced to Work at West Yellowstone Camp

WEST YELLOWSTONE, Mont., Camp 1249.—**All sickness or ailments that the men complain and suffer of in our, and in other camps, are put off in just mere words. The doctor claims that most of the men are malingering and just natural shirkers. These attempts are to force the men to work against their will.**

The education is still of the cheap variety, given by the officers and visiting clergymen for the officials' purpose, not that of the men. The clergymen praise the officers to the heavens.

The bread that we have received lately has been green-moulded. The hardtack, that we have eaten, and what we expect to eat again on the train, when we go home, was made in 1916 and 1917. We eat this hardtack when we are short of bread. The rest of the food consists of raw cabbage, beans, stews—almost everything of the cheapest variety.

* * *

The officers used to eat in the same mess hall as the men, but now eat by themselves due to dissatisfaction and ill-feeling arising among the men at the difference in their foods.

* * *

Put On Fight for Inspectors

The food is as usual, no change, excepting a few days in which inspectors arrived, whose coming they knew in advance and on those days, they gave us good food so that the inspectors are satisfied.

The medical attentions are still in poor condition. I have heard by word of mouth from other camps, that deaths that could be prevented by the doctor have happened. The stomach disorders are still numerous.

Dollar Fines

The slightest shirking of work brings dollar fines.

* * *

The Daily Schedule

We awake at 6 o'clock and stand in line till 7 o'clock. At seven we have our breakfast. We then line up at 8 o'clock and go to our work details. At 11:45 we stop and wash up and then line up for lunch. From 12 to 1 o'clock, we have lunch. Then from 1 o'clock to 3:45 we work again. From 3:45 to 5:30, which is our dinner hour, we prepare for it, the dinner. From 5:30 to reveille in the morning, the time is our own to do as we wish, but we usually go to sleep, as there is a lack of things to do.

The men in charge of the work are mostly Montana men, who are under the forest service rules. These men are trying to work us to our limit to carry out the project.

About 30 of the men have left. Many of the men who dared to open their mouths as to the conditions, have received dishonorable discharges and lost their home relief for their families in the bargain.

All He Got in Camp Was a Sore Throat

(By a Worker Correspondent)

AUBURN, Wash.—The following is a true account of the experience of one of the CCC Camp recruits. He is a friend of mine here in Auburn:

He is unemployed, has a wife and two children and was formerly a telephone lineman ex-navy man.

Arrived at camp 3, Carbon River, Rainier National Park. It was raining, no tents, no shelter or food. Well they did have a "tarp" about 1 a.m. Trucks came with tents so they worked at night pitching camp.

The food was terrible. Corned beef, spuds, water. Officers mess in plain sight with beefsteak, fresh fruit, vegetables, coffee, sugar and whatnot.

This worker caught a bad cold and sore throat. Went to the camp doctor at sick call. The doctor sent him back to his tent for the day. Camp Commander Carl E. Berg saw him and ordered him back to the doctor again. After a whispered conference with the camp commander, the doctor, Lieut. J. B. Johnson, ordered him back to work. This worker was sick and refused to go back to work so was given a drumhead court martial and discharged.

He came to Auburn to see a doctor and it has cost him most of what he earned to get rid of his sickness.

The bunks in the camp must be made up so they don't show a wrinkle. "The old army game." If they don't suit, you can be fined $3 or $4. This is thought to be a graft, as the full pay comes from Washington.

"Dishonorable Discharge" For Getting Sick

By a Labor Camp Correspondent

YUCCA CAMP No. 5, KAWEAH, Cal.—Our work is widening a mountain trail and in the line of duty a number of boys contracted "Poison Oak," and another skin disease called "Scabies." Because of insufficient medical treatment, these unfortunate chaps underwent many painful nights.

The past few meals we had was beans and spaghetti.

One member, John Martin of Cincinnati, O., suffered a broken ear drum and was supposed to get a "medical discharge," but the captain, seeing him in his tent, said to go to work or be given a "dishonorable discharge" for refusal to work.

Another member, Luther Noe, of Hamilton, O., had a cancer and after they would or could not cure it, forced upon him a "dishonorable discharge" for refusal to work.

Another new member of the company, a Californian named Eller, suffered a rupture and was told to report for regular duty or be discharged dishonorably.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." send in your suggestions and criticism! Let us know what the workers in shop think about the "Daily."

Show "Movies" of Class War and Help the "Daily Drive"

NEW YORK CITY.—"Show movies to your club membership, and help the Daily Drive," says the Daily Worker business office. "Films that tell of the two most interesting stories of today are available for organizations to aid them in the financial campaign."

"Land of Lenin,"—a film that depicts the life of the U.S.S.R. today, with shots of the fast disappearing old, is on hand for distribution.

With the cameramen we rapidly travel from Leningrad to the most northerly part of the world, Murmansk; stopping along the way to see the various nationalities of the U.S.S.R.; the giant projects of socialist construction; the earth granting crops on a scale never before achieved, through the most modern methods. We see the worker who has no master and the new farmer of the collective.

Then to make our audience acquainted with the makings of their paper, the DAILY WORKER, we spend another half hour in showing the sources from which the news of the Daily Worker is gathered; the men who make the paper, from editorial room to the roaring presses, where the finished product, thousands of Daily Workers, come ready for the readers, to act as their guide and leader in the struggles which are reported. This is called "The Struggle for Bread."

These two films make a program that will be of help to all organizations in their drive for the Daily. Communicate with the district office for bookings.

Following are the contributions received Friday:

District No. 1	
Salem Shoe Workers Union, Salem, Mass.	$10.00
Sol. Schwager, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
Total	$ 11.00
District o. 2	
Sympathizer, N. Y.	1.00
Section No. 2 Movie Showing	28.00
Maria O'Shea, N.Y.C.	2.00
Joseph Galben, Middle Village, L. I.	1.00
R. Schneider, Sec. 2, N.Y.	2.00
Sec. 2, Unit 1	3.85
A friend, Hicksville, L. I.	.50
Total	41.35
District No. 3	
Unit 1305, Phila., Pa.	2.00
Total	2.00
District No. 14	
J. C., Jersey City, N.J.	.50
Total	.50
District No. 16	
S. P., Holly Hill, S. C.	.50
Total	.50
District No. 18	
V. Cernorhorsky, Kenosha, Wisc.	.500
Total	5.00
Day's Total	$ 50.35
Previous	754.94
	$805.29

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

Transport Workers' Letters Describe Growing Trend Towards Organization

Rail Accidents Brought About By Terrific Speed-up

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—While a Morris Park, L. I., railroad engineer on a gasoline crane was filling the tank with gas, the tank exploded and the engineer is in a critical condition from burns.

Two days later, while a fireman on an electric locomotive was adjusting the jumper cable carrying 650 volts, it exploded in his hands, due to poor insulation. It burned out half the bottom of a car; the fireman was burned from head to foot and is not expected to live.

Due to the small force of help the workers are given a week's work at once and are expected to do it in from six to eight hours, which is impossible—result: 75 per cent of the work is passed up, which in turn accounts for all wrecks, the killing and maiming of workers, but the company always puts the blame on the men—carelessness, they call it. But it's speed-up.

Right now we are geared up 300 per cent more speed than we ever were. We need a workers' union on this company union road.

$10 a Week For 72 Hours Work At Gas Station

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I work for a Shell Gas Station, Ft. Hamilton Pkwy. and 84th St., Brooklyn. The conditions in my place are six days a week—12 hours a day—72 hours a week! I get $10 a week, but I am the highest paid man in the place, because they employ only colored help for the rest, who get less than $10 a week. Some get as low as $6 a week.

Even though we are working for such low wages, my boss has raised prices about 10% per cent for greasing and washing cars.

According to my views and talks with gas station attendants and employees, the only way to fight these conditions is by the workers organizing into an industrial union.

* * *

Editor's Note: Help can be given in forming such a union by applying to the Garage Workers' Union, 799 Broadway.

Cops Are Given New Uniforms While Relief Of Unemployed Is Cut

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

WILLIAMSON, W. Va.—This city is fast becoming "civilized" and is adopting the ways of our larger and more experienced grafting cities, such as Chicago.

Recently, the entire police force was fired during a political shakeup. The new gang of political pirates have appointed a new set of police



and have furnished these legalized hoodlums with a complete set of new uniforms and are bragging about the neatness and efficiency of the new police gang.

Nothing has been done to prevent cutting down on the R.F.C. relief or to improve the appearance of the unemployed workers, some of whom have been out of work for two or three years. The workers are without employment and the so-called Relief Agency furnished a few seeds and sent a bunch of railroaders and miners out to raise gardens. The gardens were a failure.

Penna. Road Company Union Stifles Workers' Struggles

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Railroad Co-ordinator, goes on record for the open shop and the 48-hour week for railroad workers, in the New York Times issue of September 7.

The government, bosses, the union officials of the 21 standard rail unions and the company unions, are united to bring down to greater misery the living standards of the workers.

The only union this combination of open shoppers are interested in is the company union or open shop. Why? Because the workers in these company unions have no say. The labor and shop crafts company union on the Pennsylvania railroad: (1) it holds no meetings; (2) the committee will never tell the workers what takes place in the monthly meeting with the superintendent; (3) the laborers are not allowed to choose their own representatives; (4) the mechanics and helpers committees have elected themselves for life; therefore, the rank and file have no say.

The committee for the laborers will be appointed by the general manager and its committeemen, who will, before the railroad bosses and co-ordinator Joe B. Eastman, represent the rail workers in matters of hours and



wages, and then not as a body, but as individuals.

Atterbury says that the Pennsylvania railroad put back 10,000 men to work in June. True. But he laid off more than that in May purposely to hire them in June.

The government gave to the railroads billions of dollars through the R.F.C. and to the workers misery, starvation and the open shop.

Phila. Street Car Workers Seek to Organize Union

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I should like to have the address of the union which street railway workers belong to.

There has been an effort to start a union. Twelve workers were fired at Luzerne Car Barn for organizing, and another small group disciplined. This barn, I believe, is the largest in Philadelphia. They are trying to organize in the Southern barn, which is also large. At the Richmond Barn, all but two refused to vote at the election of committeemen to represent them.

Ten per cent of the workers' wages was deducted each week to buy company stocks and was placed in a wage fund. Each year the workers received a "handsomely engraved Wage Fund Certificate."

Another amount to take care of pensions, sick benefits, etc., was also placed in company stocks. This stock is not paying dividends so the Co-operative Fund was forced to borrow money from the company to the approximate amount of $4,000,000.

At present, the city, through Judge Harry McDevitt (whom the International Labor Defense knows so well from the recent case of two union bakers held under $1,000 bail on a charge of kidnapping), has appointed three directors to the company board (who control the vote for five years on the workers' stocks) to reorganize the company. When they are through the transit workers who bought stock in the company will probably have nothing. One of the city-appointed directors, Herbert Tily, is head of Strawbridge & Clothier and the N.R.A. Committee.

The underlier stock, which is not a paid-up stock, earns dividends on its face value, which makes profits on its various stocks about 50 per cent, yet they own practically none of the physical property of the company, merely holding franchises given to them for nothing and are good for 99 years, making the workers and riders suffer by the low wages and high fares.

* * *

Editor's Note: A letter has already been sent to this worker, but for the benefit of other workers in this industry and in Philadelphia, guidance in organizing struggles for better conditions can be obtained by applying to the Trade Union Unity Council at 49 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filthy Conditions On Subway Newsstands

By a Subway Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Because there is no union—prevalent, disorganization—in the subway news-stands—the news dealers who work for Collier's Advertising Service, not forgetting the night assistants, have to undergo nauseating conditions.

Often the workers in the newstands can't get an inspector to relieve them any time during the day, and for their natural needs they are forced to urinate in a filthy milk bottle, concealing themselves behind a convenient partition. When the worker is through with his day's work, only then may he dispose of his bodily waste.

As sure as there are accidents, it is not rarely that a worker accidentally upsets the hidden container. Accidents of the aforementioned nature are more commonplace in one-window stands, being that "elbow room" is scarce. However, stands in the larger category are no exceptions.

As for the exceedingly low pay, it is the same old story: No organization. Unless they made recent changes, the night assistants receive $8 weekly; that is the final cut—so far.

The workers of the news-stands in the I.R.T. subway, working for Baron Collier, are in dire need of genuine revolutionary aid.

* * *

Editor's Note: Workers can get guidance in beginning organization work at their places by applying to the Trade Union Unity League, Room 348, 799 Broadway.

Letters from Our Readers

$120 FOR DAILY WORKER

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

The Mohegan Colony Unit of the Communist Party, U.S.A., wishes to express through the columns of the Daily Worker, its gratitude to the non-party comrades of Stetson for the wonderful co-operation and for the use of their grounds for our last affair on August 26. Through their good work, we succeeded in raising $120 for the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit, as our contribution towards the revolutionary press.

A. Modiano,
Organizer.

WINNING WOBBLIES

Fort Stanton, N. M.

Comrade Editor:

I want to write of how the workers and patients here at Ft. Stanton have enthusiastically received the "new" "Daily." It took this place by storm. As this place is a hospital for seamen, the serial story, "S. S. Utah," is especially liked. It is so true to real life aboard ship and ashore. Also the column by Comrade Dr. Luttinger is very interesting and "witty."

The editorials are, of course, magnificent and truly Marxist and Leninist in spirit and character.

It is so easy to prove a point in a class-struggle argument with the "Daily" near at hand. We have gained many sympathizers here in Ft. Stanton, thanks to our paper.

If for some reason or other the paper isn't always on time, there are a few who'll raise "Cain," that's how eager they are to read it.

On all roads of life one naturally meets people who are confused on especially problems on the class-struggle. Here, before the "Daily" was known, they read such papers as the New Leader, the Nation, and worst of all the Industrial Worker, besides the rank conservative papers. But only the "Daily" has been able to give them a clear understanding of their troubles and the causes for them, and only the "Daily" has been able to show them how it is possible to have these conditions changed.

A year and a half ago the wobblies had quite a few followers here, and with their misleading and disruptive tactics managed, for a little while, to spread their nefarious propaganda and to cause still more confusion. But I'm glad to say that with the help of our own "Daily" we have now these same workers reading our paper. They have received through the paper a clear and understanding view of the class struggle, and they have been convinced that the Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class and that only through organizing with our Party will the working class ever be liberated from their oppressors.

So comrades, keep up the good work. The struggle is hard and the obstacles many, but let us always keep in mind how the old Bolsheviks in Russia suffered and sacrificed themselves, and how they eventually shook the world when, under Comrade Lenin's leadership, they overthrew their oppressors and paved the way for the first workers' revolution.

IGOR AND ANTI-SEMITISM

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Why is it that in view of the recent happenings in Germany, particularly the persecution of the Jews, the ICOR organization is not even mentioned in any of the columns of the Daily Worker? Here is an opportunity for the ICOR to show to the millions of Jewish workers how minority groups are treated in the USSR.

A proper use of the situation could have enlisted the support of untold numbers. Yet, although I am a constant reader of the Daily, I find no mention of the existence of this organization.

Are they still alive? If so, why don't we hear from them?

Comradely yours,

L. K.

* * *

Editor's Note: We agree that in its activity and in its agitation, the ICOR should draw the contrast between the treatment of the Jews by the Nazis, and the deliberate rooting out of Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

OUR "NEW DEAL"

Portland, Me.

Comrade Editor:

Congratulations! The Daily Worker has given us a "New Deal" even if Roosevelt's deal has proved a raw one. The new features and articles are O.K. and should increase circulation immensely. Even in this stronghold of "rugged individualism," Daily Worker sales are picking up. Keep up the good work and the "Blue Buzzard" will go the way of all the other Hoover and Roosevelt "hot-air" projects.

May I suggest that we have more articles explaining the fundamentals of Communism. Many workers are more interested in just how a Soviet system would benefit the workers of this country, than in the tactics which must be used to bring about the change to that form of society. When a worker understands what the working class has to gain, he is easily convinced of the necessity of revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Foster, in his election campaign speech fully covered this, and something along that line in the "Daily" should accomplish much in bringing new workers into the movement.

G. B. McKINLEY

CARRYING OUT THE OPEN LETTER.

How the Steel Union Grows in Pittsburgh Region

"What Are We Doing to Turn the Slave Pens of Capitalism Into Strongholds of Anti-Capitalism"

By JACK JOHNSTONE

I.

(District Organizer, District No. 5)

"A Communist Party, with a very weak and inadequately functioning organization in the big factories and among the decisive sections of the American industrial workers, a Communist Party, whose entire policy, whose entire agitation and propaganda, whose entire daily work is not concentrated on winning over and mobilizing these workers and winning of the factories, a Communist Party which, through its revolutionary trade union work, does not build highways to the broadest masses of workers, cannot lay claim to a policy capable of making it the leader of the working class within the shortest possible time." (From Open Letter pg. 12.)

* * *

If there is any needed emphasis to this basic requirement for the building of a Communist Party, it is supplied by the N. R. A. and its slave codes. In this respect and in the light of the open letter, we must answer what are we doing to root our Party and the revolutionary union in the factories? What are we doing to turn these slave pens of capitalism into strongholds of anti-capitalism?

In the Pittsburgh District, concentration is for coal and steel.

Here I wish to deal with steel and the tasks set by the open letter and the District Party resolution. Some of the tasks to be accomplished in our six months plan of work have been far surpassed but in most of the fundamental tasks we lag quite far behind.

Since the adoption of the district resolution, the Steel and Metal Workers Union has grown from a skeleton organization in the Pittsburgh District into a mass organization with a membership of between three thousand and four thousand, with branches in some nine mills, some of them including the majority of the workers, with a membership as high as 900 out of 1,000 workers, as in Greensburg.

There are besides these mill locals, substantial groups in a dozen other mills. The winning of a number of struggles have created a very favorable base for the establishing of the Steel and Metal Workers Union throughout the Pittsburgh district. The concentration of the A. F. of L. in the Ambridge territory and the workers' answer to this in the demonstration on Labor Day of 5,000 workers under the leadership of the S. M. W. I. U. expresses the tremendous sentiment for a fighting union.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has answered quite boldly the attempts to disrupt the union with the red scare propaganda. The union forces are being consolidated. The mill branches are functioning. The district board is being strengthened. Local headquarters are being set up and delegated city-wide committees from the mill branches are strengthening the organization. At this writing strike preparations are being made in Greensburg for substantial wage increases, a number of mill demands and recognition of the union. A district conference of young steel and metal workers was called for September 17th to strengthen the work among young boys and girls in the industry. In this manner the union is being consolidated and a broad group of new leaders are being developed.

However, with this splendid achievement, there are a number of weaknesses of a fundamental character that have to be overcome in order to more firmly consolidate the union. To acomplish this it is necessary to developing a leadership and a membership conscious of the role of the union; conscious of the fact that a union that sets out to compel the powerful steel interest to grant a living wage, better working conditions, shorter hours without reduction in pay, unemployed relief and insurance, recognition of the union or mill committees, should understand the relation of forces, the class character of the struggle; to understand why men such as the leader of the Independent Union in the American Bridge fight against affiliation or unity with the S. M. W. I. U. continuously bring forward the bosses' ideology expressed by him so often, "Be fair with the company." This is the bosses' propaganda. This is the program of the A. A. This is the program of the leaders of the Socialist Party, who merge with the A. F. of L. in their support of the N. R. A. and the slave steel code.

Party Recruitment Weak

The bosses shout that the Communist Party controls the S. M. W. I. U. It is true that many Communists are members of the Union. That Jim Egan, the Communist candidate for Mayor for the city of Pittsburgh, and others are outstanding leaders of the union, but the Communist Party considers that one of the weaknesses of the union is that there are not enough Communists.

That in every mill where is a mill branch there should be a Communist unit. Our weakness is that this is not the case, and while 3,000 to 4,000 were recruited to the union, only a little more than a dozen were recruited to the party at this writing (Sept. 5). A Communist unit in every mill, an understanding by the steel workers that the Communist Party is their Party, is the best guarantee that the union will grow stronger numerically, organizationally. **A more rapid recruitment to the party is necessary to the strengthening of the union.**

(To Be Continued)

In the Home

A Good Meal Combination-- If You Have the Food

Comrade E. J. proclaims milk and a full meal for the workers' children. Her advice to parents to fight together for food against the outside enemy, the rich exploiters, and not the mothers and fathers against each other because of their lack of food, shows an outlook that isn't static.

A good main meal a day can be built around combinations of health giving foods such as:

A green leaf vegetable (fresh and crisp).

Butter (no substitute fats).

Farm-fresh eggs.

Milk, kumiss soured milk, cheese.

(The above-named classifications are known as the protective foods—necessary for body upkeep and growth.)

Whole grains—whole wheat, rye bread, cereals, kasha, whole rice, hominy. Soy beans, a favorite Chinese legume rich in proteins.

Tubers—Potatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, rutabagas, beets, etc., with peel if possible.

Fruits—oranges, tomatoes, grapes, apples; sun-dried fruits—raisins, figs and dates (not sulphur dried fruits).

Milk for beverage—especially for children—and honey to replace sugar for a sweetening agent.

For meats choose only fresh, juicy parts of healthy animals—liver, inside organs, firm, fresh beef. Not necessarily expensive cuts, but positively not parts of toxic, poisoned carcasses.

SAMPLE MENU

Vegetable Compote

Potatoes, scrubbed with a brush, cut in thin slices with peelings left on. Saute or fry in butter, together with sliced onion, cooking slowly in covered frying pan, turning occasionally until soft and partly browned. When cooked, turn out on platter and sprinkle with Roman, Parmesan or grated cheese. Cooked green peas around the potatoes on the platter complete the dish.

Green Leaf Vegetable

Shred or cut thin crisp green cabbage. Season, add one teaspoon whole celery seed to a medium sized head of cabbage. Cover with sour cream or soured milk used as a dressing. Mix and serve as salad.

Shirred Eggs

Break farm-fresh eggs into buttered pan—muffin tins. Mold each egg separately. Bake in very slow oven or under broiler flame. When set, dot with butter, sprinkle with seasoning and a dash of paprika.

BEVERAGE

Milk

Dessert

Bananas in milk and honey, or cream and honey beaten together, a small portion over top of bananas.

Combinations of Vegetables

1. Boiled new potatoes with peel, served with sour cream.

2. Boiled carrots with peel (lightly scraped), mash when cooked, add cream, stir. Do not salt.

3. Carrots, small seed onions cooked together. Meat broth may be added. Thicken by adding minute tapioca, one teaspoon to a cup. Serve on whole wheat toast, buttered. A delicious vegetable a-la-king.

4. Cauliflower steamed, served on platter surrounded by asparagus or peas. Bread crumbs browned and buttered while hot over top.

5. Turnips boiled with half green apple to five or six turnips. Mash and serve with butter.

6. Raw cabbage shredded, apple sliced small, lemon juice over — ten raisins added.

7. Sliced potatoes and onions baked in milk, seasoned and buttered.

8. Inside leaves of spinach, cut fine with scissors. Fresh pineapple cubes, orange juice over all.

9. Eggplant broiled very slowly directly over low flame of burner. Turned often. Peel and serve chilled with olive oil and lemon.

10. Mashed potatoes beaten with eggs (no milk). Season top with butter and paprika—brown in oven.

To make a window ice-box, the following has been suggested: An ordinary box can be used. It is fitted to the outside of the kitchen or pantry window, so that by raising the window it is within easy reach. Also, in this way light can still be gotten from the upper part of the window.

The window sill is extended by a shelf which is supported by wooden brackets. The box rests on the window sill and the shelf and is fastened to the casing of the window by screws or nails near the top and bottom of each end of the box. It should have a top that slopes so that the rain will be shed. There should be holes for ventilation, in the ends of the box. The holes should be screened. Shelves may be made in the box. Food placed in the box should be covered, to keep out the dust.

Never sweep just before meal time the room in which the meal is to be eaten. Some of the dust may remain in the air and settle on the food.

Before beginning to sweep, see that no food is left uncovered in the room, and that easily movable furniture is taken out. Always sweep the floor before washing it.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Typical of the school frocks in which young girls look best is the one sketched today. She'll love it in cotton, and be enthusiastic about it in sheer wool, too. Notice the double-breasted front, the smart reveres, perky sleeves and snappy pleats that lend such animation to the skirt. Never before have these details been so cleverly combined to create such youthful chic.



Pattern 1513 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 12 takes 3 3-8 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

(Patterns by Mail Only)

Warehouses Filled; Rubber Workers Face Layoffs

1,500 Meet, Adopt Own Code, and Build Union to Mobilize Workers for Struggle to Win Better Conditions

AKRON, O.—Rubber workers of Akron, Ohio, the main rubber manufacturing center o fthe world, will face a winter of unemployment. Everything indicates that the warehouses are now filled to capacity. So now begin mayy layoffs in the rubber industry.

Hundreds of workers are being laid off each week at the Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich, and other rubber plants in Akron. So serious is the situation that Mr. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Rubber and Tire Co. has announced that he will make a personal talk to his employees over a local radio station explaining the dismissals taking place at his plant. The topic of his broadcast will be "Lay-offs at Goodyear."

The present lay-offs follows a special meeting of rubber barons in New York City where the situation in the industry was discussed. A manufacturers' code for the industry was also supposed to be drawn up at the New York meeting. However, the meeting of rubber manufacturers resulted in a failure to agree upon a code, which is further indication that prospects are not bright in the rubber industry.

To protect the rubber workers during unemployment and to give them a decent minimum wage the Rubber Workers Industrial Union with offices at 401 Main Street, Akron, Ohio, in consultation with hundreds of workers has drawn up the rubber workers code. This code was unanimously approved by over 1,500 rubber workers on Sept. 9th at Perkins Square in Akron, Ohio.

So welcome was the code and program of the RWIU that the workers decided to elect a large delegation which will present the code in Washington at the rubber code hearing. Although scores of company spies and bosses came to this open meeting to terrorize the workers, over 100 joined the RWIU at the meeting. This indicates the spirit and willingness of the workers to organize against the low wages and tremendous speed-up conditions in the industry.

All rubber workers throughout the country are asked to give full support to this code.

1. 35 hour work weekly as a maximum.

2. Wages: 96 cents per hour minimum: 30 per cent increase to cover rise in cost of living for all workers now receiving 96 cents per hour.

3. Equal pay for equal work for Negro workers, women, youth and so-called apprentices, according to their proficiency or ability.

4. Minimum of $921.60 per year; 4 days a week; 40 weeks per year.

5. Time and one-half for overtime. Double time for Sundays and holidays.

6. Wages to advance with the rise in the cost of living. A survey of prices to be made monthly and wages to be raised accordingly.

7. Full pay for all dead time. A minimum of 4 hours wages if sent home after reporting for work.

8. Rest periods in each shift at Company's expense.

9. Safety control and sanitary conditions to be supervised and enforced by a Committee elected by the workers.

10. Control and regulation of speed-up jointly with the workers through elected Committees.

11. No night work for women. No Child Labor.

12. Unemployment and Social Insurance paid for by the employers and the government.

13. No "Welfare or Charity" collections inside the plants. The Company to "give donations at its own expense."

14. No Company Unions. Recognition of Workers Committees in each department and in each plant, elected outside of the Company's property and without the Company's representatives.

15. Abolition of spies in the plants.

16. Cancellation of all arrear payments on the part of unemployed or part time workers on Group Insurance, rent on Company houses, relief, gas lights and water.

The Rubber Workers Industrial Union has launched a campaign to organize the rubber workers.

The RWIU warns the rubber workers against all sorts of fake unions being organized in the industry. The sad experience of several years ago, when thousands of dollars in fees and dues were collected from the rubber workers and no organization resulted, must not be repeated. The American Federation of Labor leadership is also busy trying to organize "federal locals" presumably on an industrial basis. But it is already quite clear that the members so recruited are being divided into the international craft unions. Not only is the A. F. of L. officialdom dividing the workers along craft lines but also into radicals and conservatives. Militants who want to strike and fight for their rights and decent living wages are not welcome because the A. F. of L. has become a partner of the NRA—which means recovery for the bosses. The A. F. of L. has sold away all the rights of organized labor, for the right to collect fees and dues from the workers. Only if the rubber workers organize into the RWIU, independent of the bosses and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, can they win, through militant strike action, decent working conditions and more pay to meet the constantly rising cost of living.



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diet in Anemia

S.S., Philadelphia: You seem to know so much more than we do about diet that we hesitate to advise you. How the devil do you know that starches and "proteids" should never be eaten together? Don't you know that the very bread you eat is a mixture of starch and protein. From your use of the obsolete word proteid, instead of protein, it seems that you have been reading some naturopathic or monodiet "literature." Butter and sweet cream have no iron and are not indicated in anemia. But the way, how do you know you are anemic? Did a physician examine you or are you just guessing?

* * *

Nervousness

N.N.: The perspiration, rush of blood to the face and the "shortness of breath" which you experience in front of an audience is due to self-consciousness. This has nothing to do with fear. The most courageous person can have stage-fright when he appears before an audience or he can blush and stammer the most idiotic phrases to a slip of a girl with whom he is in love. Don't pay any attention to the temperature of your body or the occasional pain at the back of your head. Forget yourself and in time the sensations will disappear.

* * *

Sexual Frigidity?

J.M.: You forgot to enclose postage; but even if you did, I could not write you about a subject which can only be discussed in a personal interview. You may or may not be frigid, or you may be cold with one person and the opposite with another. Your fears are probably exaggerated. Next time you are in New York, try to arrange for a friendly chat; bringing your comrade along, if possible.

* * *

Dandruff

Vernice S.: You forgot to tell us the age and whether the scalp is dry or oily. An oily skin requires an entirely different treatment from a dry scalp. Don't use vaseline in any case.

Your interest in our column is not half as great as ours in your story which appeared in the September issue of the Pioneer. If you are the Vernice who wrote it, allow us to congratulate you and your family for the good work you are doing. Your father's courageous struggle, against the almost super-human odds of a paralyzed back, is an inspiration to all of us.

* * *

Three Abortions—$500—Hemorrhages

A.M., Atlantic City: Your case illustrates the heartlessness, the greed, and the inefficiency of some of the members of our profession. To a certain extent, however, you are also to be blamed for your gullibility. You will receive a private letter, in due time.

perialism. Protruding through them

* * *

Agitators' Health

Arthur S., Los Angeles: The names and the work of the agitators who sacrificed their health for our propaganda and are now broken in health, are well known to us. Some day, we may run an article or two on the special health hazards which beset the Party worker who is constantly traveling from one place to another, assaulted, jailed and otherwise manhandled.

* * *

Arthritis—Tonsillectomy

Milton B., Erie, Pa.: If you were not so far from New York, we would advise your wife to come here. Arthritis or what is commonly known as rheumatism is often caused by infected tonsils or teeth. If this is the case with your wife, the tonsils should be removed. Have you tried a strictly vegetarian diet, with plenty of water? If so, the only thing left for you to do is to try to see the best physician in your city and if he says that her tonsils ought to be removed, then follow his advice. It is impossible for the writer to pass a positive opinion on the matter without seeing the patient.

* * *

"Continual" Masturbation

L. M.—We don't know what you mean by "continual." If it is really continual, in the ordinary sense of the word, then the case is serious. We cannot believe, however, that this is possible, unless the victim is an idiot. Even monkeys use a certain amount of restraint. We do not believe that masturbation causes feeble-mindedness. It's just the opposite: The more feeble-minded the individual, the more frequently does he indulge.

S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman

MICHAEL PELL

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their boat, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. You read how the seamen, after organizing for the strike, held their ranks solidly and stood for their demands before the threats of the Captain. You also read how they won their demands and how Pitts had, unknown to Slim and the others, joined up with the M. W. I. U. at Leningrad. At a meeting of the ship's group, Slim and Pitts, a strike is planned. Now read on:

• • •

INSTALLMENT 31

A Snake Gets a Dressing-Down

"STAND by fore and aft!" as S. Utah was coming into Gdynia, Poland. Fritz and Shorty were up on the poop deck looking the port over, as the Utah waited for the tug.

"Holy smokes! The last time I was here, two years ago, they didn't have anything but a railroad siding and a tin warehouse. Now look at the place!" exclaimed Shorty.

"Yeah," sniffed Fritz. "All those modern warehouses and docks have been built with French and American capital, by Dutch engineers. Look at those cruisers and submarines there! Gifts from France! The Soviet border is so close by!"

The men looked for signs of the strike, but couldn't notice anything from a distance. The tug came. It began to rain. In contrast to Leningrad, this port was practically a cemetery. Pretty soon groups of longshoremen could be made out waiting in the rain for a chance to work.

"How's the chance of getting a draw here?" The third mate, a youngster, who had been a Cadet, answered, hardboiled:

"Draw! No shore leave here!"

"Why not?" asked the Swede.

"Orders from the bridge."

As soon as the gangway was made fast, a watchman as well as the two cadets, were posted, supposedly to keep an eye open for stowaways. And before the ship left, the cadets had to go around with searchlights and look into every crack, in order to prevent the lucky citizens of the Polish paradise from escaping.

The cargo to be taken on here was a few thousand baskets. The Polack was posted between decks to wait for the longshoremen. His job was to find out if the strike was still going on, and then inform the men. If they were strikebreakers, they were to be given a hiding. The hold where the loading was to be done was convenient for such a purpose.

It rained so hard that the holds could not be uncovered yet. The longshoremen waited on the docks. In order to gain time, the crew decided to send the Polack ashore. He took the strike collection money with him. The men sat down to dinner. Within five minutes he was back again. The third mate wouldn't let him go ashore. He had spoken with the foreman of the longshoremen, though, and found out from him that the strike had already blown over.

"How do we know if he's telling the truth?" demanded Gunnar, and some of the others.

"I couldn't say much to him. He was suspicious, too. Too many watchmen and spies around this country."

• • •

THE men decided to get in touch with the shore anyway. The Swede was in good with the third. He was taken to one side, and Slim, Gunnar and the Polack gave him instructions. The Swede shovelled down some food while Slim made certain preparations.

He had his foot on the gangway already, when the third called: "Hey, Swede, where do you think you're going?"

"Take a look around."

"No shore-leave here, I told you."

"Well, I got a letter here to my mother, that's got to be mailed." He pulled the envelope out of his pocket.

The third cast a glance at it and muttered: "All right, but snap out of it."

On the quay the Swede asked for the nearest post office. A mounted policeman offered to mail the letter for him, but the Swede said he'd do it himself. As he turned behind the warehouse, he ran into a squadron of soldiers, fully armed. Well! What are these chappies doing here? And out of sight of the ship! !

The Swede hurried. In the post office, he pulled the letter out of his pocket. It was addressed to his mother all right. He tore the envelope open, and took the inner envelope out. Now for the first time he read himself to whom this was addressed:

"Secretary of the International Seamen's Club, Danzig."

With a sly grin he bought a stamp and send it off per registered mail. The Interclub would see that it got to the right hands.

On the way back, the Swede examined the soldiers a bit closer. New uniforms and modern equipment, but their faces were stamped with the typical, dulled look of soldiers in capitalist armies. The Swede couldn't help thinking of the two Red soldiers he had met in Leningrad. He had got lost one day, and asked for the way back to the ship. One of the Red soldiers spoke English. Well,—had learned it in the army school. But what made the biggest impression on the Swede were the questions he had asked: What sort of theatres and dramas were being given in the States . . . what sort of music . . . whether the Swede took an interest in symphony music . . .

Imagine soldiers taking an interest in such stuff!

• • •

IT WAS raining. The men hung around the fo'castle. There was nothing to do. Stanley lay on his back in his bunk, serenely puffing a cigarette. When in this position, he was always bound to philosophise:

"Did you notice those longshore stiffs hanging around the docks here? An ugly bunch of cut-throats. Hungry looking? Man, I wouldn't throw my leg over the side of the gangway here, for fear they'd bite it off. Hmm. Figure how hungry the women must be here! —And did you see that sawed-off army officer kiss the passenger's hand? She must have money. It felt like giving that runt something else to kiss. All decked out like Fatty Blub getting ready for a Legion parade. Must take three cadets to keep all that tin on his chest polished."

He puffed a few seconds in silence. Then: "What do they drink in this country, vodka?"

"Yes, vodka, beer, spreet, whatever you want!" broke in somebody. It was a strange voice and the men looked up. A tall, thin young fellow, dripping wet all over. Nobody had heard him come into the fo'castle. He smiled and leaned up against Lag's bunk.

"And all the women you want!"

There was a snakelike twist to this fellow's make-up that Slim didn't like. His thin shoulders looked like they were made for wriggling through prison bars.

"You a Polack?" asked somebody.

"No, I'm a Latvian. But I can talk Polish. And I been in the States. I worked on American ships for quite a while."

"Got left behind?" asked the Professor.

"No, I deserted a Latvian ship. Grub was too awful, and no wages. Any chances on board here?"

The men shrugged their shoulders. Slim was leery of this fellow. Was he trying to stowaway? How'd he manage to get on board?

"You fellows are just coming from Leningrad, aren't you?"

Some of the men nodded.

"How'd you like it there?"

The answers came slow: "Pretty good," said the Swede.

"Sure building up there," offered the Professor.

"Everybody's got work there anyhow," called Stanley, "don't see the workers hanging around there, like here, half-starved."

"Better than this God-awful country," called Gunnar.

"I wish I could have stayed there for good," trumped Eddie.

• • •

SLIM was surprised not to hear any knocks against the Soviet Union, after all the kicking the men had done there. He said nothing. The stranger waited a minute. He seemed to be weighing the feeling of the crew towards the Soviet Union. Then he started feeling out again:

"Yes, that's a great thing they're doing there. But it's tough on foreign seamen there!"

"How do you mean?" demanded Gunnar.

"Oh, no joints, no place to go."

"I don't know about that," answered Stanley, "we had a pretty good time there."

"I'll say I did, anyway," bragged the Polack.

The stranger rubbed with his thumb and forefinger: "Oh, you can have a good time there all right, if you have the roubles."

"That's the hell of it; everything is so dear there for foreigners," moaned the Professor. He had drawn exactly ten roubles during the whole stay in Leningrad.

The Latvian inquired how many roubles he got for a dollar.

"Not quite two for one."

"Two for one!" The Latvian seemed surprised. "I know where you can get six for one!"

So that was it! All of a sudden, Slim realized what this fellows' game was. He kept on sewing, exchanging a look with Gunnar.

"Where's that?" inquired Gunnar now.

"Oh, not far from here," parried the Latvian. "Why, you want to buy?"

"Not at that price," answered Gunnar. "I heard you can get 10 roubles for a dollar here."

The Latvian feigned surprise. "Where did you hear that?"

At this point the boss came in and ordered the men to turn to. Gunnar and Slim stalled behind a while until they were the last ones left in the fo'castle. Gunnar went over to the Latvian:

"Well, what do you say?—fifty roubles for five dollars?"

The Latvian hesitated. "Take five dollars each, and I'll give 100 roubles for ten dollars."

Gunnar looked at Slim, who said: "O. K. Got them on you?"

The man nodded in the affirmative.

"All right," said Slim, "wait outside a minute, I want to get my money." As the man made to go, Slim added in a half-whisper:

"Go into the toilet there. We'll meet you there in a minute."

When the door closed behind them, Slim and Gunnar exchanged a few words. Gunnar spit on his hands . . .

A few minutes later, a whole walletful of roubles and chevronetz was emptied into the toilet bowl. The Latvian came out holding his hand over his mouth and nose. The two seamen followed him at a distance to the gangway. . . .

(Continued Tomorrow)

CHICAGO, Ill.

SAVE TORGLER, DIMITROFF, POPOFF and TANEV

Mass Protest Meeting

Wednesday, Sept. 20

WICKER PARK HALL

2040 W. North Avenue

MARIA HALBERSTADT,

Exiled School Teacher, will be the Main Speaker.

JIM MARTIN — Getting Things Straight — by QUIRT



FLASHES AND CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

Louella Parsons thinks that Hollywood, "where girls like Greta Garbo, once a barber's assistant, amass great wealth and gain world-wide popularity," can laugh at any threat to its supremacy . . . The fact that some 12,000 extras starve, resort to prostitution and suicide is also a unique Hollywood feature that challenges duplication in any city in the world, eh, Louella? . . . Regina Crewe, movie editor of the **N. Y. American**, says of the forthcoming "Wild Boys of The Road" that "it constitutes a challenge to America and every American" . . . **She wants the American "bezprizorni" (homeless children) confined in reforestation camps "before it is too late"** . . . Reading the assorted opinions of some of these bourgeois movie scribblers is beginning to make me think some kind of a camp ought to be rigged out where these so-called film critics would be put to solving cross-word puzzles, or "reforesting," or ditch-digging or anything . . .

• • •

The imminent advent of television has so frightened some of the movie critics in New York that many of them are already flirting with the radio industry by attending radio press luncheons . . . H. H. Rogers of the Rockefeller family, is investing a cold million in the production of films "designed for uplift purposes, with regenerative finales" . . . **Being a beginner, Mr. Rogers ought to start with something simple, like the Ludlow massacre, for instance** . . . The fan magazines are reviewing films either still in the process of production, or on which production has not even begun . . . "Chrysalis," which will not go into production until November, is commented on favorably by "New Moviet Magazine" . . . Likewise a dozen others . . . Nobody wants "Cry Of Asia," Japanese talkie in search of a booking here . . . Anna Sten thinks Zola's "Nana" should be followed at least a little, so after a little stubborn kicking she let director Fitzmaurice walk off the lot . . . Now changes in the story are being made to suit la Sten . . . George Cukor is the new director . . .

• • •

I'm informed that Soviet films have to sweat blood to find exhibitors in New York . . . "Patriots" found homes in Philly and Chi long before it did here . . . There are now fifteen television broadcasting stations in the U. S. . . . .

• • •

Jackie Coogan is reviewing films for a college paper and thinks, as do our own "Daily" critics, that Hollywood products are lousy, just like that! . . .

• • •

The French Minister of Public Education has banned the film version of Stefan Zweig's "Amok" for political reasons . . . The same tyrant banned Eisenstein's "Old and New" a couple of years ago because he thought prize-winning state-raised bulls a danger to organized society . . .

• • •

I like the "B.O." abbreviation in professional moviet parlance to denote "box-office" or commercially successful ribbons . . .

• • •

Al Jolson leading the moviet contingent up Fifth Ave. in the NRA parade was the hammiest piece of acting that guy's put over since "Hallelujah, I'm A Bum!" . . . For twenty dollars you can learn something about the movies at the College of The City of New York beginning October . . . Director Mervyn LeRoy urges the production of movies "your mother can understand" to revive attendance . . . Paramount has thus far rejected 6,500 applicants for the titular role in "Alice in Wonderland" . . . Lloyd Bacon thinks kids make the best movie audiences, after all . . . You know your films, don't you, Lloyd? . . . "I do not sock women in my private life."—James Cagney . . .

• • •

Your Lens hereby reports itself completely out of focus in its crack about Edward Weston a coupla weeks ago . . . Permit me to eat dirt in full view of all my readers and take it all back . . . Tom Brandon, National Secretary of the Workers Film and Foto League, is good and sore and wants me to inform you that Weston reads the "Daily" and is a friend . . .

Faculty of Four to Teach Farm Problems at Workers School

NEW YORK.—The Workers School has revised its course in Agrarian Problems and brought it up to date. H. Puro, head of the Agrarian Department of the Communist Party, is in charge of the course and will be assisted by John Barnett, member of the Agrarian Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Harold Ware, who has made a special study of farmers in the United States; and Moe Bragin, author of a series of dynamic articles on the American farmer, written after an extensive tour of the agricultural sections of the United States. They will take over those sessions of the course which deal with the topics in which they have specialized.

Registration for the course is now going on at the office of the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

A Reader Points Out Michael Gold's Errors on the Negro Question

Race and National Aspects of Negro Struggle

The following letter, addressed "to the Editors of the Daily Worker and to Comrade Mike Gold" by a reader of the "Daily," correctly points out several misconceptions and dangerous errors in one of Michael Gold's recent columns.

• • •

In the September 11 issue of the Daily Worker, we find a paragraph in Comrade Gold's column which, in my opinion, is not a contribution to our "Daily" on the question of oppressed nations, but on the contrary, this paragraph deviates from the Party's line and only helps further to confuse our readers. If my comment on this is not printed, I sincerely hope that the Daily Worker editorial staff will make the necessary correction. I'm referring to the paragraph called: "KKK." While the purpose of the article "KKK" was no doubt to assist our readers to understand the peculiar sensitiveness which oppressed people possess, and to express Comrade Gold's personal resentment (a thing which is overdone in Comrade Gold's column, namely, his column reflects entirely too much his personal and subjective reactions to various phases of political and other events which he deals with) to certain chauvinistic expressions; yet, each sentence, if carefully analyzed, contains deviations from the Communist Party's understanding of the Negro question.

His first sentence reads: "The Irish, like the Jews and Negroes, have suffered centuries of slavery, and this oppression always gives a peculiar twist to a race's character." It is incorrect to put the Jews, Irish and Negroes in the same pot and lead the readers to the conclusion that the Negro question is to be treated as a racial question, suffering from the same peculiarities as the Jews and Irish.

Confuses the Problem

His second sentence further encourages the idea that the Negroes are an oppressed race and not an oppressed nation, when he says: "Oppressed races become sensitive in a way that others can never understand." This sentence is further incorrect for the following reason: While it is true that those who are not members of the oppressed peoples, those who do not have to withstand the various forms of oppression and persecution cannot react with the same sensitiveness and alertness as those oppressed proper; it is not true, however, that they cannot understand it. This assertion leads to the negation of the role of the Communist Party, as the leader of all oppressed peoples.

How can the Communist Party work out a correct program for the Negroes, let us say, unless this program is actually based upon a full understanding of the needs and desires of the Negroes? To take it a step further, how can the Communist Party become the leader of the millions of Negroes unless it understands and thus is in a position to explain the sensitiveness of the Negroes; a sensitiveness which grows out of centuries of oppression and persecution of the Negroes as a nation by the white bourgeoisie? It is precisely because the Communist Party understands these national peculiarities of the Negroes that enables it to stand at the head of the struggles for Negro liberation.

Comrade Gold then says: "They develop sharp nostrils, as do all hunted animals, and can quickly smell out an enemy." I can appreciate the fact that Comrade Gold wished to emphasize that Negroes are hunted, but to make an analogy between them and hunted animals in itself betrays a note of chauvinism on the part of the writer. It is the bourgeoisie and apologists of the system of lynching and discrimination who continuously point out that the Negroes are inferior to the whites, are not fully "civilized," and are very close to the animal kingdom. We, therefore, must be careful in using such a term as "they develop sharp nostrils as do all hunted animals."

He continues: "Sometimes it is a delicate job to deal with them, they are so touchy and over-alert." True, the question of oppressed peoples is a delicate one. In order to win the confidence of us whites among the Negroes we must understand them and we must have the correct program. But this will be impossible if we consider them "so touchy and over-alert," instead of considering the Negroes' alertness to the deep-rooted white chauvinism as a healthy and potentially revolutionary quality.

Divert Resentment to Struggle

We must utilize this "touchiness" and "over-alertness" on the part of the Negroes, and divert it into channels of struggle against the oppressors, and if you please, white chauvinism in the ranks of the labor movement, even if it be a writer of a column of a revolutionary paper. It is precisely the above statement which leads Comrade Gold to say: "The best way is to be casual and matter-of-fact." Oh, no Not at all! This is what the Socialist Party and renegades from Communism say. Treat the Negroes as you treat the workers generally. By the Communist Party making the Negro question a special question, they contend, the Party is guilty of segregation and separationist tendencies. The best way is not to be "casual and matter-of-fact," but in all of our writings, in our speeches, in the demands which we work out, to place special emphasis on the needs of the Negroes and to give a conscious and bold expression to these needs and desires. To blur over this problem, is to fail to see the Negro question as a special question.

If the object of this sentence was to instill a sense of equality on the part of the whites towards the Negroes, of avoiding a paternal (which is nothing less than inverted chauvinism) attitude, etc., then this will be done only when we will treat the Negroes not in a "casual and matter-of-fact" style, but when we will fully grasp the meaning of the alertness which the Negroes possess and make a serious attempt on our part (I mean we, white workers, including the writer of "KKK") to consciously and persistently root out and exterminate all tendencies of white chauvinism which we inevitably possess because we live in a white chauvinist world: and thus prove to the Negroes that we understand their reactions and suspicions towards us, and that we will assist them in directing this suspicion and hate not towards their fellow-slaves in white skin, but towards those who oppress them and us.

A Question to Michael Gold

Don't you see, Comrade Gold, that this "touchiness and over-alertness," if treated in the "casual and matter-of-fact" manner, will not help to break down the suspicion towards us but on the contrary, if it is treated as a natural result of centuries of oppression of the white bourgeoisie, can be made into a powerful weapon of struggle not only of the Negroes, but of the working class generally, because the Negroes then become the active allies of the struggling white proletariat?

Comrade Gold then says: "If you have any race feelings in you, eliminate it, study it, fight it. Then when you are cured, be casual and human." Yes, we must study all of our inner race superiority tendencies, we must fight them and aim sincerely to eliminate them. But this, in my opinion, can be done only to the extent that we actually mingle and struggle with the Negroes for Negro rights, only to the extent that we understand the importance of the problem of struggling for Negro rights as part of the general struggle of the proletariat. We cannot separate our little self and precious individual from this. Therefore, I think, it would have been better had you said: "If you have any race feelings in you, you can best kill them by participating in the struggle for the rights of the oppressed peoples. Develop an alertness towards those who express chauvinism in one way or another. Jump at the throat of those who discriminate against Negroes. BECOME A FIGHTER FOR NEGRO RIGHTS."

Actual Participation Necessary

Then you would have avoided the mistake of separating the curing of white chauvinism from the struggle, and could have saved yourself the unpleasant breath when you said: "Then when you are cured be casual and human." We will be "human" when we prove our readiness to fight for Negro rights and not when we think we have cured ourselves of white chauvinism.

Let me conclude with a word of comment on your last sentence which reads: "Better to have persecution, frank and bitter, something that can be fought in the open." Undoubtedly open chauvinism can be fought better than covert. But this does not mean that we always have a guarantee of being able to fight against persecution because it is "frank and bitter." The persecution of the Negroes in the South is brazenly open. No apologies are made about the hundreds of Negroes lynched in the South, nor are apologies made for the very "frank and bitter" discrimination and Jim Crowism directed towards the Negroes in the South. Does that indicate that the struggle in the South against these forms of persecution easier than in the North. I don't think so! I do not think that we should wish for "frank and bitter" persecution in the columns of the Daily Worker, we should instead use these columns as a means of rallying all sources at our disposal, of both white and Negro masses of workers, against all forms of persecution, open or hidden.

Stage and Screen

League of Workers Theatres To Award Prizes For Best Revolutionary Plays

Two annual awards for the best revolutionary plays have been established by the League of Workers Theatres of the U.S.A. a silver medal to the author of the best full-length play and a certificate to the author of the short play. These awards will be known as the "New Theatre Awards," and will be announced every April after consideration by a special New Theatre Award committee. The committee will include representatives of various branches of the theatre profession. Honorable mention will be also given to other revolutionary plays of special merit. The first awards will be made next April.

WHAT'S ON

Monday

SPECIAL MEETING ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE Down Town Branch, 90 E. 10th St. Cuban Campaign will be discussed.

ALL PRESENT AND PAST MEMBERS and their friends are invited to come to our reunion 8:30 p.m., 3133 Hubbard St. Basement Ballroom. Entertainment and refreshments. Admission free. Auspices Brighton Beach Branch PSU.

REGISTRATION BEGINS TODAY FOR FIVE MONTHS course in fundamentals of revolutionary movie theory and camera technique at Workers Film and Photo League, 220 E. 14th St. Headquarters open every evening except Tuesdays and Saturdays. Capable instructors. Small fee payable in advance.

VOLUNTEER TYPISTS WANTED! Please call immediately United States Congress Against War, 104 Fifth Ave. Room 1507.

ANTI-WAR PROTEST MEETING on Second Anniversary of Japan's Invasion of Manchuria. Excellent program of Authoritative speakers: Malcolm Cowley, James Ford, Winifred L. Chappell, Karl Brouder. Temple Auditorium, 14th St. and Second Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

ALL GREETINGS FOR THE PARTY ANNIVERSARY EDITION SHOULD BE SENT TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY.

REGISTRATION NOW ON FOR THE WORKERS SCHOOL Fall Term. Office 35 E. 12th St. Room 301.

MEMBERS OF WIR BAND. Rehearsals at 29 St. Marks Place. 7:45 p.m. New players needed. All instruments.

SPECIAL MEETING OF J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Workers Club at Club rooms, 2032 Hull Ave. corner 204th St. Kindly attend.

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Tuesday

OPEN UNIT MEETING at 1490 Boston Road. Discusion on 14th Anniversary of Party. Auspices Unit 11, Section 5.



TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00—Mountaineers Music.
7:15—Davis Orch.
7:30—Lum and Abner—Sketch.
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch.
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Sizzlers Trio.
8:45—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Grofe Orch.
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor.
9:30—Robots and Romance—Sketch.
10:00—Jules Lande, Violin.
10:30—Haenschen Orch.; Arthur Boran, comedian; Conrad Thibault, Baritone, and Others.
11:00—Bestor Orch.
11:15—Rogers Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Hollywood on the Air
12:30—Meroff Orch.

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WOR—710 Kc.

7:00—Sports—Ford Frick.
7:15—Jack Arthur, Baritone.
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch.
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter.
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama.
8:15—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto.
8:30—Morros Musicale.
9:00—De Marco Sisters; Frank Sherry, Tenor.
9:15—Horatius at the Bridge Table—Sketch.
9:30—Wilberforce Quartet.
9:45—The Witch's Tale.
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read.
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta.
11:00—Time; Weather.
11:03—Robbins Orch.
11:30—Holst Orch.
12:00—Gersten Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs.
7:30—Golden Orch.; Mary McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthell, Songs; Sports Talk—Grantland Rice.
8:00—Russian Ensemble.
8:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch.
8:45—Ortiz Tirado, Tenor.
9:00—Minstrel Show.
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Phil Duey, Baritone.
10:00—Sanford Orch.
11:00—Leaders Trio.
11:15—Poet Prince.
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30—Gersten Orch.

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WABC—860 Kc.

7:15—Denny Orch.
7:30—Martin Orch.; Travelers Quartet.
7:45—News—Boake Carter.
8:00—Green Orch.; Man About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, Contralto.
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill.
8:30—Studio Orch.
8:45—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano Duo.
9:00—Kate Smith, Songs.
9:15—Agnes Moorehead, Comedienne; Shilkret Orch.
9:30—Theatre of Today—St. Louis Blues
10:00—Kostelanetz Orch.; Gladys Rice, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone.
10:30—Jack Little, Songs.
10:45—Symphony Orch.
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor.
11:30—NRA Developments—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.
11:45—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30—Kapp Orch.
1:00—Ocean Orch.

Tribune Reporter, Gorged With Food, Lies About Jobless

By SAM BOYLE.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Recently a Chicago Tribune reporter had a write-up on flophouse men pulling ragweeds and during the two hours he watched them only two out of 45 done any work. It is quite evident, he was just after having gorged himself, with grape fruit, ham and eggs, and everything that goes with it, sitting in a nice cosy chair, looking out his bungalow window, as it is only round them neighborhoods that ragweeds is getting pulled. Anyway it would be interesting to know who paid him for those two hours of very useful work. I don't suppose he was in the least concerned, what these men had for breakfast and that they haven't had a square meal for two or three years, and that most of them are undernourished and affected with malnutrition.

Their breakfast that morning was a few spoonfuls of cracked wheat, half cooked, all the milk they want, but unfortunately it's mostly composed of Lake Michigan. Nothing more to eat till 5 o'clock, when they get a stew, which looks like a mixture of billposters paste with a few unwashed and unpeeled potatoes thrown in. They are supposed to work two days a month, at the same rate as city workers, but only get 25 cents per day, the rest is supposed to go for their food, and this is where the bare faced robbery comes in, as it has been proven conclusively the meals cost 6 cents a day at the most. The cracked wheat, flour and other things are given gratis by the government. The bread which is moldly most of the time, is collected round the different bakeries practically free for the carting away.

I was glad to see those men had the good sense to sit down and study the beautiful homes round about them. I only hope they did some serious thinking along the right lines while sitting there. In the same article our Christian friend, Dr. Bickham, who is head of the work department, and had his attention called to this, said the men in the shelters were loafers, that they were not good workers, and anyway most of them were mentally deficient.

This from a parasite who never did a useful day's work in his life!

To me, the mentally deficient in that gang were the two that kept on working. Last winter Father Bickham was asked the question in an open forum of where the $3.75 went to that was taken from the men. He could not give a straightforward answer, but mumbled something about paying for their meals, which caused a big laugh, as the audience knew perfectly well it went to line the pockets of these leeches of society.

MUSIC

NEW YORK HIPPODROME

Chicago Opera Co.

Tonight — TANNHAUSER
Tuesday — RIGOLETTO
Wednesday — LA BOHEME
Thursday — LA FORZA DEL DESTINO
Friday — TANNHAUSER
Saturday Mat. — MME. BUTTERFLY
Saturday Eve. — LA GIOCONDA
Sunday — LA TRAVIATA

75c 85c 55c 83c $1.10

Todays' Film

"Beauty for Sale at Capitol the Same Old Story of "Misunderstood" Husbands

"Beauty For Sale," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, directed by Richard Boleslavsky, based on the novel "Beauty," by Faith Baldwin, presented at the Capitol Theatre, with the following cast: Alice Brady, Madge Evans, Phillip Kruger.

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Holmes, Una Merkel and Otto

Once more Hollywood, not having anything to say, went to its files and looked through their film patterns. They came to the section called **Prostitution.** But the Hays "Code of Ethics" says: "The sanctity of the institution of marriage and the home shall be upheld. Pictures shall not infer that low forms of sex relationship are the accepted or common thing." Like everything else about the industry this code is a sham. There are always convenient alleys in which to hide. Instead of dealing with prostitution (openly) the studios fall back on that American social phenomenon known as Gold Digging: high class prostitution. Each season the major studios enlighten the masses with this form of entertainment. Last season, for example, Radio Pictures produced this pattern under the title "The Greeks Had a Word for Them," while Columbia Pictures did its share with "Three Wise Girls"—and so on. The quota is large. Hollywood must produce its 600-700 feature films a year.

"Beauty For Sale" might have been a picture exposing the beauty parlor racket. But it prefers the easier road—and what the producer though would be the more entertaining: a sentimental story about gold digging sufficiently moralized by a marriage ceremony in the last reel. This film is like all the others. There are always three of four girls. One is hardboiled, another is a moron (the comedy relief) and the third is the "virtuous" L-A-D-Y.

Then there is always the idle rich (good looking) young man sowing his wild oats and throwing his money away on "girl friends." Although in the present film there is a slight variation—he is already married to "a woman who doesn't understand him." Then, quite accidentally and innocently, of course, he meets the "virtuous" one. It is love at first sight. And everything is eventually hunky dory for all concerned. The only pleasant thing about this picture is Alice Brady's pleasant interpretation as the wife of our misunderstood husband. (She leaves him in the end for another man so that he can marry the "virtuous" one.) This is not the last picture of its kind. Universal is following suit with "Ladies Must Love"; soon to be released.

IRVING LERNER.

Amusements

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now

JAMES CAGNEY and MADGE EVANS in "MAYOR OF HELL"

and "ARIZONA TO BROADWAY" with JAMES DUNN and JOAN BENNETT

TODAY, TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY ONLY

Clown George — A Daring Revolutionary Drama of the Civil War — Produced by Ukraine Film in U.S.S.R.

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Coming this Thurs. "THE PATRIOTS" New Soviet Talkie

THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE

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Out of Town Affairs

FOR THE

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

DETROIT

SEPT. 19: Film showing of "1905", based on Gorki's novel "Mother", at Martin Hall, 4959 Martin Street, at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

SEPT. 20: Film showing of "1905", at Finnish Hall, 5969-14th Street, at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

SEPT. 21: Film showing of "1905", at Yemans Hall, 3014 Yemans Street, at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

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PHILADELPHIA

SEPT. 22: Daily Worker Activist Meeting to discuss Plans to Build Daily Worker; Slovak Hall, 510 Fairmond Ave. All organizations are to send delegates. Robert Minor will speak.

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CHICAGO

SEPT. 22: Film showing of "1905", at Peoples' Auditorium, 3457 W. Chicago Avenue.

SEPT. 25: Film showing of "1905", at Lithuanian Auditorium, 3133 So. Halstead St.

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GARY, IND.

SEPT. 23: Film showing of "1905", at Roumanian Hall.

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MILWAUKEE

SEPT. 26: Film showing of "1905", at Liberty Hall, 8th and Walnut Streets, at 7:30 p. m. Admission 15c in advance; 20c at the door.

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1933

What a World



By Michael Gold

Because of space limitations Michael Gold's answer to a letter by "Julia M." in Saturday's column was held over. It follows below.—Ed.

• • •

An Attempt At An Answer

"Dear Julia:

"You are a sweet girl, and the way you face your own nature, and honestly confess what you find there, shows in you the beginning of a first-class mind. We can never get anywhere in life by ignoring reality, or by being hypocrites. Don't let anyone make you feel ashamed of wanting to be like Marlene Dietrich. It is the normal biological impulse for a girl your age. Most boys seem to want heroism and adventure, but most girls want love and dresses.

"Both of these longings, for heroism and for love, are not trivial, but the deepest desires of the human race. Nature provided that this should be so, for without heroism and love the race could not survive. They have been called romantic impulses by the dried-up liberal professors like Joseph Wood Krutch. He even has written a book to prove love and heroism no longer exist in the world. But no Communist would write such a book.

"For Communism is the voice of the great mass of human beings who do all the work and receive none of the rewards under capitalism. This enslaved mass has been deprived of love, heroism and romance by the capitalist system. Is there anything more terrible than to see the youth withering away in mine, factory and field? One finds as much genius in the working class children as in any other class. But these children never receive an education; they must go to work at hateful jobs, they are driven and exploited for profit. And in twenty years they are grey plodding beasts of burden, with blinders on their eyes, and no hope of beauty left in their hearts.

"Communism is the bitter cry of this mass for freedom and light. Communism is the great romance of our day. Just what you feel in your letter, is what the millions of workers feel everywhere, and the world sum and total of their feelings is what we call Communism.

"It demands for each member of the human race what you want for yourself as an individual—love and a beautiful free world.

What Is Romance?

"Of course, Julia, this is not enough of an answer for what you feel your personal problem. You want something definite — a lover, beautiful dresses, the kind of existence Marlene Dietrich seems to lead in the movies.

"If you were a Russian girl of the same age, you would have the same biological impulses, but they would find a different expression. You would have been educated by your environment to want to do something heroic and good for your fellow-man and the community. Even your personal love would be affected by this powerful wish. For instance, you would want a boy as your lover who was a good worker and Communist—and you would know beautiful dresses and lackered pink nails alone would not get him to like you, but your Communist devotion would.

And you wouldn't fear the future with a worker as your lover—no, it would all seem simple and beautiful to you. And Marlene Dietrich would seem evil and affected, with all her vampy poses and rather commercialized sex-charms.

"But, Julia, you have been corrupted by bourgeois America. What should be simple and beautiful has gotten mixed up with Hollywood propaganda. You have been dazzled by something unreal. Marlene Dietrich and the rest of those people are vulgar, greedy and ignorant types of humanity. You are a much finer human being than most of them, if you but knew. Ask anyone who has been in Hollywood to tell you about some of these folks. You have seen only the false mask they present in public.

"No, the true romance of life is not to be found in the Hollywood pictures. What they really present is a propaganda for money-making, and you have fallen for it, little Julia. You have begun to fear, for example, that you will have to marry a poor worker. This frightens you, and it may grow into a fear that will keep you constantly unhappy.

"For you will never associate with rich people, any more than most of us. So do not spend your life dreaming of some accident by which like Cinderella you will meet and marry a millionaire prince. It will doubtless never happen. If it does happen in one case out of a million it still doesn't mean happiness. Look at the case of Rose Pastor Stokes, who married a millionaire, then discovered her heart was really with the workers, so she left him.

"The Hollywood films are mostly based on the Cinderella theme. It is a lie and it makes girls despise their own working class brothers and sweethearts. What a folly this is, to give up something real and true for a false shadow on a screen.

"No, Julia, the true romance is in your own neighborhood, among your own friends. There you are sure to find, if you will look, some young intelligent working-class boy, who studies at night, who, perhaps, soapboxes for the Young Communist League, who has within him all the poetry, heroism and love you will never meet in ten years at Hollywood. Face the future with him bravely—this is the real romance of life. Study, learn, grow.

Don't Ruin Your Life

"I repeat, don't ruin your life by giving up the glory of reality for something which doesn't exist.

"Come down to earth, you will find more beautiful dreams here. You will find that Communism is not only harsh and practical, but is the poetry that gives a meaning to our crazy life. And it develops one mentally and spiritually, more than all the Hollywoods.

"Julia, unless you win a million to one shot in the lottery of life, you are certain not to realize your Cinderella dreams. You will be a wage-slave like the rest of the youth, you cannot avoid the economic struggle. You have been fortunate up till now to escape its worst oppressions, but wait till something happens like Fascism and another world war. Wait till you have to work in some office sweatshop, and not for a kind Boss. Then you will understand why people become Communists.

"So it's better for you right now to think about these things, and to realize that sooner or later, you will have to fight bravely or perish. That is the fate of every worker today. Your dreams are dreams of escape, Julia. I assure you as earnestly as I can, that nobody escapes today. Even when he does, it is not worth the doing.

"Communism will not destroy your dreams, only what is false and shallow in them. What is good, what is rooted in the biological romance of life, will be deepened and made more beautiful. For instead of a cheap Hollywood romance, the kind of Greenwich Village thing many misled girls seem to long for, it may be your fate to find a Communist sweetheart, to whom you will be not just a girl, an inferior, but a loyal comrade in the great struggle, sharing everything in fair weather and foul.

"I have written a longer letter than yours, and one possibly not as clear, but that's because many of us Communists have forgotten how to be simple and direct as we should be. Good luck to you whatever you do.

"Sincerely,

"Mike Gold."

Silk Strikers Elect Shop Delegates to Anti-War Congress

Rally Against Intervention in Cuba and Against War Called in Haverhill; New England to Send 250 to Congress

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Striking silk workers of Paterson and Lodi, N. J., and Allentown, Pa., will be represented by delegates at the United States Congress Against War, to be held in New York Sept. 29 to Oct. 1.

There are more than 8,000 strikers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, on strike from scores of plants from these three districts. They have endorsed the congress, and every striking shop is electing delegates to it.

Word was received today that a monster anti-war rally will be held in Haverhill, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 7 p. m. The City Hall Auditorium has been obtained, and H. W. L. Dana, well-known authority on the drama, will be the main speaker. The meeting is called to protest U. S. intervention in Cuba, and to endorse the U .S. Congress against War.

The Lithuanian Choir of Haverhill elected a delegate to the congress last Friday night.

Many New England Delegates.

In checking up the New England states, the Arrangement Committee of the United States Congress Against War announced yesterday that at least 250 delegates will attend the congress from that section of the country. Many city committees have been set up in industrial centers of New England including Boston, Lynn, Worcester, Providence, etc., where local organizations, trade unions, churches, worker's clubs, women's clubs, fraternal orders, youth organizations, peace societies, are joining in the preliminary organizational work of recruiting new shops and unions in anti-war propaganda and the election of delegates to the congress.

The Arrangement Committee also announced that among the latest additions of trade unions is Local 25, Upholsterers Weavers' Union, A. F. of L., in Philadelphia, where delegates have been elected to attend the congress.

The Macedonian People's League of America, an organization fighting for "a free and independent Macedonia in the frame of the Balkan Federation of the Free People's Republic", has forwarded its credentials. Many new college and progressive groups are electing their delegations with the Liberal Club of Harvard leading the list amongst the latest additions to the anti-war movement.

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NEW YORK.—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of which Jane Adams is the International President, has asked the United States Congress Against War to forward its invitation to Henri Barbusse to address them at their Fall Conference in Oct. Barbusse who is arriving here the end of this month to attend the anti-war congress will be the principal speaker at the public mass reception in Mecca Temple and St. Nicholas Arena, Friday evening, Sept. 29.

Sends Delegates to Anti-War Congress.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 17. — The Unemployed Council sent a protest to Roosevelt against American intervention and the demand for the immediate withdrawal of all battle ships and armed forces from Cuban waters.

An anti-war meeting has been arranged for next Sunday afternoon at Labor Temple, where delegates for the United States Anti-War Congress will be elected.

EVICTION DID NOT WORK

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Unable to pay rent because he was unemployed, Bert Acosta and his family were evicted from 1123 Ripley. The property is owned by the Bethel A. M. E. Church. The workers, however, put the furniture back into the house.

2 More Delegates Go to Paris Youth Anti-War Congress

Detroit Negro Worker, N.Y. Marine Worker Sail Saturday

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Two more American delegates to the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism, which open in Paris Sept. 22, sailed yesterday for France. There had been insufficient funds for their passage when the first three delegates sailed last Wednesday.

The two delegates are Lenny Williams, Negro Ford worker, endorsed



THOMAS JOYCE

by the Auto Workers Union of Detroit, and Thomas Joyce, Brooklyn member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Lenny Williams joined the Young Communist League after the Dearborn massacre of 1932. Joyce is a young Irish-American seaman, who joined the Marine Workers Industrial Union after seeing the Soviet Union while working about an American ship, in 1930. He has been especially active in the struggle against war shipments. Both have been endorsed by thousands of their fellow-workers, and both are pledged to make an active campaign to popularize the results of the Paris Congress on their return.

Soviet 190-Mile Train Tests Are Successful

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—A new type of electric railroad, with trains running at 190 miles an hour on ball bearings instead of wheels, has undergone successful tests here.

The invention of Nicholas Yarmolchuk, a 35-year old engineer, it has been tried out with a ten-mile track, one-fifth normal size. A full-sized line is soon to be put into operation.

TRYING TO CLOSE IT! —By Burck



Urges Irish-Americans to Fight Capitalism Here

Writer Calls on American-Irish to See Link Between Folks' Struggles in Ireland and Workers' Struggles Here

NEW YORK.—That the Daily Worker's accounts of the struggles of Irish workers and farmers have made an impression on many Irish workers in America is made clear in letters the Daily Worker has received from Irish workers. Two of these letters follow.

The Daily Worker will publish further accounts of events in Ireland, and it invites all who are interested in the struggles of the Irish toilers to write their comments on the "Daily's" handling of these events.

• • •

To the Editor of the Daily Worker:

As an Irish revolutionary worker I am very much in agreement with the recent articles appearing in the Daily Worker on the struggles of the workers in Ireland. The action of the Fianna Fail government in deporting James Gralton is deplorable but it just shows the feelings of that government towards the working class. But the fact that Gralton managed to evade the forces of the law displays the sympathy of the people.

De Valera grants Owen O'Duffy 520 pounds a year pension for the work he is doing in organizing a Fascist movement that has for its purpose the crushing of a workers' movement.

In moving around New York I am often amazed to see Irish cops, sons of evicted farmers, standing guard for landlords and clubbing workers. These same cops were in many cases in sympathy with the fight made by the Irish Republican Army against the Black and Tans, while they themselves do the same dirty work in this country.

If the parents of these cops were to witness them clubbing and arresting workers, who were putting back furniture from the sidewalks of New York, they would disown them. And again the Irishmen who are workers here getting linked up with the Tammany Hall machine; surely it is time for them to wake up and fall in with their class in their everyday struggles against the intolerable conditions that are at present existing here.

Since these articles have appeared in the Daily Worker many Irishmen are getting interested and have become "Daily" readers. Michael Gold's article was applauded by many with the hope to see many more such articles.

Good luck to the Daily Worker and best wishes for the success of the Communist candidates going forward in the elections and their exposure of the N.R.A. the bosses' program.

Fraternal greetings,

Charles McGinnity.

• • •

Comrade Editor:

A few lines to express my delight at the articles that appeared in the "Daily" Aug. 30 and Aug. 31, dealing with Gralton and the conditions which led to his deportation. I have got some extra copies and given them to some of my comrade workers in the I.R.T.

The article in the Daily Worker of Sept. 2 was one of the finest. It certainly dealt with the Irish situation and the writer was well versed in what the Irish workers are up against.

—F. McD.

British Officer Has Revenge for African Verdict He Upheld

SEKOWE, South Africa, Sept. 14. —British imperialist "justice," which yesterday was forced to acknowledge the justice of a flogging ordered by a Negro court for Phineas McIntosh, British subject, who had assaulted Negro women, took its revenge today.

Chief Tshekedi, who headed the Negro court, was deposed as ruler of the Bamangwato tribe by Vice-Admiral E. R. Evans, who came here with 200 marines and three howitzers to "investigate." McIntosh admitted that he had voluntarily submitted to the native court, and deserved the flogging.

Jewish Farm Groups in Soviet Union Are Advancing Rapidly

Gather Record Crops; Build Papers, High-Schools, Soviets

By VERN SMITH

Special to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Sept. 17. (By cable). — The organization of Jewish workers into large farm collectives forming thriving Jewish communities is well on the highroad to complete success, the Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture Among Jews has just reported to Kalinin, President of the USSR.

More than 7,500 Jewish settlers have become part of the famous Birobidjan Jewish settlement in the northeastern part of the Soviet Union as members of collective farms.

Large State grain farm stations equipped with tractors and other agricultural machinery have been successfully organized. As a result, the planted area has grown from 14,000 to 27,500 hectares (a hectare is 2.7 acres).

A system of co-operative industrial enterprises to make full use of the local raw materials, and a school system which includes all children of school age have also been established.

A Jewish high school and a school for Socialist farming are included in the school system. In addition, a newspaper published in the Jewish and Russian language is being issued.

In the rich lands of the Crimea, over 25,000 Jewish settlers are on the land organized in collective farms. Remarkable successes have been achieved in certain dry districts in introducing fruit and grape-growing.

Scores of National Soviets have been formed in the Jewish National district, including complete school systems with great number of high schools and agricultural schools.

So successful has the farm program been that within the recent months, the Jewish settlers in the Ukraine have planted about 100,000 hectares of grain and fruits.

The standard of living of the Jewish colonies has risen rapidly, and is improving remarkably as one farming group after another is collectivized.

U.S. THREAT OF TROOP LANDING AS WEAPON TO SMASH CUBAN STRIKES

Government Strives to Break Strikes As Leading Capitalists Call It Too Weak—Thousands in Anti-Imperialist Demonstrations

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—While workers and peasants throughout the Island joined in monster demonstrations against American imperialism during the week-end, the leading industrialists and merchants of Havana issued a manifesto attacking the Grau San Martin regime as too weak to smash the revolutionary movement of the Cuban masses.

Signed by 37 leading business men, the manifesto denounced the revolt which put Grau San Martin in power, and demanded that the government form a coalition with the openly reactionary parties, as the only way to smash the strike movement. It declared that if this was not done an attack on the workers by American troops was inevitable.

Grau San Martin's Secretary of War and the Interior, Antonio Guiteras, attempted to use the danger of an armed landing by U. S. marines as a weapon against the striking workers.

After demagogically accusing American interests of causing strikes by cutting wages and laying off workers, he called on the workers to stop their struggles. He declared that the revolutionary National Confederation of Workers of Cuba (the CNOC) would be held responsible if American marines were landed.

President Grau San Martin today issued a decree dissolving all political parties. This decree once again makes the Communist Party illegal, after its brief period of legality following the rescinding of the Machado amendments to the constitution.

Workers in Havana today staged a monster demonstration in front of the Hotel Presidente, where Ambassador Sumner Welles is staying, and shouted "Down with Sumner Welles." "Down with Yankee imperialism." "Down with American intervention." The Women's Auxiliary of the CNOC held an anti-intervention demonstration in Fraternity Park this afternoon.

Following a conference with U. S. Ambassador Welles, which had been meant to be secret, the Student Directorate, the reactionary wing of the student movement, which is organizing armed bands of students to "maintain order" by suppressing strikes and revolutionary demonstrations, issued an appeal to all Cubans to "unite in support of the government."

A wildly enthusiastic demonstration at Manzanillo, in support of sugar strikers and against American intervention approved a boycott of all American goods and a general strike in protest against intervention.

The 300 deposed officers remain quartered in the National Hotel, with a heavy guard with machine guns and field pieces posted outside.

1,000 L. A. Workers Hail Cuban Masses, Score Intervention

Many Join Party at 14th Anniversary Celebration

LOS ANGELES.—One thousand workers jammed the Walker Auditorium here to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the Communist Party.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Kope when he said "The unemployed workers of Los Angeles County look to the Communist Party for leadership in their struggles." He emphasized the building up of the united front of struggle for a gigantic hunger march on October 2, and closed with a warning that "unless the Communist Party continues in the leadership, we unemployed workers will be forced to starve this winter.

Vergil Rhetta, young Negro worker, received a tremendous ovation when he pointed out that in the Communist Party lay the only hope for the millions of doubly exploited Negro workers.

A resolution was unanimously adopted with prolonged cheering, protesting against the sending of ships and marines for intervention in Cuba, calling for the recall of Welles and expressing the solidarity of American workers with the revolutionary struggles of the Cuban workers.

Many workers signed application cards for membership in the C. P., and others signified they would come up to the Party office to get more information.

Welfare Causes Death of Militant Worker in Mich.

PostponeOperation for Helen Semieniuk Until It Is Too Late

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—Due to insufficient food, Comrade Helen Semieniuk, one of the most active and loyal workers of the Working Women's Organization here, died in the Detroit Receiving Hospital. She had been a constant sufferer from gall bladder, and the Welfare, knowing she was a militant worker, gave her laxatives and pills, postponing the date of an operation for her.

It was only when she was near death that the operation was performed. In her weakened condition, due to starvation, the operation was unsuccessful, and five days later she died.

Three thousand workers viewed the body as it lay in state in Yemans Hall. When Mary Kristalsky in a funeral speech called upon the workers to join the organization for which Helen Semieniuk fought, five women signed up.

Comrade Semieniuk leaves behind her a husband and two children.

Strike Leader Blocks Aid from the Workers International Relief

WILMINGTON, Del.—At a meeting of the Worker's International Relief here it was decided to offer material and moral support to the strikers of the Amalgamated Leather Co. who have been out for eight weeks.

When a W. I. R. committee carried the report to Joe Massidda of the National Leather Workers Association, who is the leader of the strike, he sidestepped any cooperation with the organization. The W. I. R. is determined to bring its proposals of material support to the rank and file.

Sends Funds to Cuban YCL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17.—A mass meeting arranged by the Young Communist League to protest American intervention in Cuba was attended by 300. A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt demanding "Hands Off Cuba". Funds were raised for the Young Communist League of Cuba.

Plan Wide Campaign for Unemployment Insurance

Cleve. Conference Resolution Urges Activity of Unions and Jobless Organizations

The resolution on unemployment insurance printed below was adopted at the United Front Trade Union Conference, held in Cleveland on August 26 and 27. It was attended by more than 500 delegates from trade unions and unemployed organizations from all parts of the United States.—Editor.

This conference of representatives from the trade unions and principal unemployed organizations (unemployed councils, leagues and federations) of the entire country, recognizes and calls the attention of the toiling masses to the grave relief crisis that faces the jobless and part-time workers during the coming, fifth winter of mass unemployment and hunger.

Under cover of the most extensive propaganda campaign ever conducted since the last world war, the bosses and the government are attempting to conceal the fact that in consequence of the N. R. A. unemployment will increase, while no adequate provisions have been made for relief of the 17,000,000 of totally jobless workers and their families.

Local relief has everywhere collapsed. The states and the federal government refuse to make adequate appropriations. With the help of the officials of the A. F. of L. the demand for unemployment insurance is evaded and resisted. Stark mass-starvation faces millions of families.

United Struggle

United struggle of the broadest masses is imperative in order to prevent further cuts in the miserable relief doles; in order to force the municipalities, counties and states to make appropriations to assure adequate relief; to put an end to evictions; in order to stop the extension of the forced labor system; in order to replace the present "animal" and less than subsistence standards with maximum living standards and finally force the federal government to enact the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

This conference accordingly urgently calls upon all workers and all unemployed organizations everywhere to proceed more rapidly towards the unification of the various unemployed organizations into one mighty nationwide organization that will include all workers, regardless of political affiliation or views. We earnestly call upon workers to repudiate and eliminate any and all persons and groups who try to prevent, delay, sabotage and disrupt the movement towards unification of all the existing unemployed organizations.

Program of Work

We endorse and recommend the following program, which has been jointly presented by the two largest national unemployed organizations, the Unemployed Councils and the Unemployed Leagues of the U. S.:

1—The membership of the unions, as well as the unemployed organizations represented in this conference, shall be mobilized for the task of building the existing unemployed organizations and for the formation of organizations in localities where none now exist.

2—United Front Federations shall be established in all neighborhoods, communities, cities and counties where two or more unemployed organizations exist side by side.

3—The formation of the local Federations shall be followed as soon as possible by the establishment of similar Federations on a state-wide basis.

4—The purpose of these Federations shall be to provide for joint action and struggle around issues of concern to all the unemployed, regardless of affiliation and in addition to such independent action as each organization may develop; and to promote the movement for the eventual merging of all the organizations into one single united organization.

5—The Federation shall be founded on the principles of militant struggle and genuine democracy. Proportional representation from the lowest units of the participating organizations shall determine the composition of the Federation and their leading committees.

6—In addition to the struggles around the immediate local issues, the Federations shall also jointly conduct the fight for enactment by the federal and pending this by the state governments, of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

7—The delegates and organizations represented in this conference pledge their every support to help organize as soon as practicable a National Unity Convention, where the existing unemployed organizations can be completely and finally merged.

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